

CDC
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL
AND PREVENTION

MMWRTM
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY
WEEKLY REPORT

July 7, 2000 / Vol. 49 / No. SS-6

CDC
*Surveillance
Summaries*

**State- and Sex-Specific Prevalence
of Selected Characteristics —
Behavioral Risk Factor
Surveillance System, 1996 and 1997**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Atlanta, GA 30333



The *MMWR* series of publications is published by the Epidemiology Program Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA 30333.

SUGGESTED CITATION

General: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, July 7, 2000. MMWR 2000;49(No. SS-6).

Specific: [Author(s)]. [Title of particular article]. In: *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, July 7, 2000. MMWR 2000;49(No. SS-6):[inclusive page numbers].

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Jeffrey P. Koplan, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

The production of this report as an *MMWR* serial publication was coordinated in
Epidemiology Program Office Barbara R. Holloway, M.P.H.
Acting Director

Office of Scientific and Health Communications John W. Ward, M.D.
Director

Editor, MMWR Series

CDC Surveillance Summaries Suzanne M. Hewitt, M.P.A.
Managing Editor

Patricia A. McGee
Project Editor

Martha F. Boyd
Lynda Cupell

Beverly J. Holland
Visual Information Specialists

Michele D. Renshaw
Erica R. Shaver

Information Technology Specialists

Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

References to non-CDC sites on the Internet are provided as a service to *MMWR* readers and do not constitute or imply endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CDC or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. CDC is not responsible for the content of pages found at these sites.

Contents

Reports Published in <i>CDC Surveillance Summaries</i>	
Since January 1, 1990	ii
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System State Coordinators	iv
State- and Sex-Specific Prevalence of Selected Characteristics —	
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 and 1997	1
Introduction.....	2
Methods	2
Results	4
Discussion	8
References.....	12
State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors	Inside Back Cover

Reports Published in *CDC Surveillance Summaries* Since January 1, 1990

Subject	Responsible CIO/Agency*	Most Recent Report
Abortion	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-4
Aging		
Health Risks	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
Health-Care Services	NCCDPHP/NIP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
Health-Related Quality of Life	NCEH/NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
Injuries and Violence	NCIPC/NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
Morbidity and Mortality	NCHS/NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-8
AIDS/HIV		
AIDS-Defining Opportunistic Illnesses	NCHSTP/NCID	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-2
Among Black and Hispanic Children and Women of Childbearing Age	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Asthma	NCEH	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-1
Behavioral Risk Factors		
State-Specific Prevalence of Selected Health Behaviors, by Race and Ethnicity	NCCDPHP	2000; Vol. 49, No. SS-2
State- and Sex-Specific Prevalence of Selected Characteristics	NCCDPHP	2000; Vol. 49, No. SS-6
Birth Defects		
Birth Defects Monitoring Program (see also Malformations)	NCEH	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-1
Contribution of Birth Defects to Infant Mortality Among Minority Groups	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Breast and Cervical Cancer	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-6
Cardiovascular Disease	EPO/NCCDPHP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-5
Chancroid	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
Chlamydia	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Cholera	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	NCID	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-2
Contraception Practices	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Cytomegalovirus Disease, Congenital	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-2
Dengue	NCID	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-2
Developmental Disabilities	NCEH	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-2
Diabetes Mellitus	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-2
Dracunculiasis	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Ectopic Pregnancy	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Elderly, Hospitalizations Among	NCCDPHP	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-1
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-1
Evacuation Camps	EPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Family Planning Services at Title X Clinics	NCCDPHP	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-2
Food Safety	NCID	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-4

*Abbreviations

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CIO	Centers/Institute/Offices
EPO	Epidemiology Program Office
IHPO	International Health Program Office
NCCDPHP	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
NCEH	National Center for Environmental Health
NCEHIC	National Center for Environmental Health and Injury Control
NCHSTP	National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention
NCID	National Center for Infectious Diseases
NCIPC	National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
NCPS	National Center for Prevention Services
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIP	National Immunization Program

Reports Published in CDC Surveillance Summaries Since January 1, 1990 — Continued

Subject	Responsible CIO/Agency*	Most Recent Report
Foodborne-Disease Outbreaks	NCID	2000; Vol. 49, No. SS-1
Gonorrhea and Syphilis, Teenagers	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Hazardous Substances Emergency Events	ATSDR	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-2
Health Surveillance Systems	IHPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Homicide	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
Hysterectomy	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-4
Infant Mortality (see also National Infant Mortality; Birth Defects; Postneonatal Mortality)	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Influenza	NCID	2000; Vol. 49, No. SS-3
Injury		
Head and Neck	NCIPC	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-5
In Developing Countries	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Lead Poisoning, Childhood	NCEHIC	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-4
Low Birth Weight	NCCDPHP	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Lyme Disease	NCID	2000; Vol. 49, No. SS-3
Malaria	NCID	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-1
Measles	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Meningococcal Disease	NCID	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-2
Mumps	NIP	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-3
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , Antimicrobial Resistance in Neural Tube Defects	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Occupational Injuries/Disease	NCEH	1995; Vol. 44, No. SS-4
Asthma	NIOSH	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-3
Silicosis	NIOSH	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-1
Parasites, Intestinal	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-4
Pediatric Nutrition	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-7
Pertussis	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-8
Poliomyelitis	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Postneonatal Mortality	NCCDPHP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-2
Pregnancy		
Pregnancy Nutrition	NCCDPHP	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-7
Pregnancy-Related Mortality	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-4
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-5
Pregnancy, Teenage	NCCDPHP	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups	Various	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Respiratory Disease	NCEHIC	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-4
Rotavirus	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-3
School Health Education Profiles	NCCDPHP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-4
Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Italy	NCPS	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-1
Smoking	NCCDPHP	1990; Vol. 39, No. SS-3
Smoking-Attributable Mortality	NCCDPHP	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-1
Tobacco-Control Laws, State	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-3
Tobacco-Use Behaviors	NCCDPHP	1994; Vol. 43, No. SS-3
Spina Bifida	NCEH	1996; Vol. 45, No. SS-2
Streptococcal Disease (Group B)	NCID	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Syphilis, Congenital	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-6
Syphilis, Primary and Secondary	NCPS	1993; Vol. 42, No. SS-3
Tetanus	NIP	1998; Vol. 47, No. SS-2
Trichinosis	NCID	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-3
Tuberculosis	NCPS	1991; Vol. 40, No. SS-3
Waterborne-Disease Outbreaks	NCID	2000; Vol. 49, No. SS-4
Years of Potential Life Lost	EPO	1992; Vol. 41, No. SS-6
Youth Risk Behaviors	NCCDPHP	2000; Vol. 49, No. SS-5
College Students	NCCDPHP	1997; Vol. 46, No. SS-6
National Alternative High Schools	NCCDPHP	1999; Vol. 48, No. SS-7

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System State Coordinators, March 2000

State	Coordinator
Alabama	Sondra Reese, M.P.H.
Alaska	Patricia Owen
Arizona	Brian Bender, M.B.A.
Arkansas	Greg Potts, M.B.A.
California	Bonnie Davis, Ph.D.
Colorado	Marilyn Leff, M.S.P.H.
Connecticut	Mary Adams, M.P.H.
Delaware	Fred Breukelman
District of Columbia	Ibrahim Bullo
Florida	Scott Hoecherl
Georgia	Linda Martin, M.S.
Guam	Cynthia Naval, M.S.
Hawaii	Florentina Reyes-Salvail, M.S.
Idaho	James Aylodette, M.A.
Illinois	Bruce Steiner, M.S.
Indiana	Linda Sternock
Iowa	Jude Igboekwe, Ph.D.
Kansas	Charles Hunt
Kentucky	Tracey Sparks
Louisiana	Buddy Bates, M.S.P.H.
Maine	Dorean Maines
Maryland	Alyse Weinstein, M.A.
Massachusetts	Daniel Brooks, M.P.H.
Michigan	Harry McGee, M.P.H.
Minnesota	Nagi Salem, Ph.D.
Mississippi	Dick Johnson, M.S.
Missouri	Jeannette Jackson-Thompson, Ph.D.
Montana	Pete Feigley, Ph.D.
Nebraska	Larry Andelt, Ph.D.
Nevada	Emil DeJan, M.P.H.
New Hampshire	Larry Powers, M.A.
New Jersey	Georgette Boeselager, M.S.
New Mexico	Wayne Honey, M.P.H.
New York	Colleen Baker
North Carolina	Ziya Gizlice, Ph.D.
North Dakota	Larry Shireley, M.P.H.
Ohio	Patricia Pullen
Oklahoma	Kelly Baker, M.P.H.
Oregon	Kathy Pickle, M.S.
Pennsylvania	Linda Mann
Puerto Rico	Yvette Cintron, M.P.H.
Rhode Island	Jana Hesser, Ph.D.
South Carolina	Manxia Wu, M.D.
South Dakota	Mark Gildemaster
Tennessee	David Ridings
Texas	Ken Condon, M.S.
Utah	Kathy Marti
Vermont	Cheryl Roe, M.S.
Virgin Islands	Julia Sheen
Virginia	Kimberly Carswell, M.P.H.
Washington	Katrina Wynkoop Simmons, Ph.D.
West Virginia	Fred King
Wisconsin	Karl Pearson
Wyoming	Menlo Futa, M.A.

State- and Sex-Specific Prevalence of Selected Characteristics — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 and 1997

Deborah Holtzman, Ph.D.

Eve Powell-Griner, Ph.D.

Julie C. Bolen, Ph.D.

Luann Rhodes, M.P.A., M.P.H.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Coordinators

Division of Adult and Community Health

*National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention
and Health Promotion*

Abstract

Problem/Condition: High-risk behaviors (e.g., physical inactivity, cigarette smoking, and drinking and driving) and lack of preventive health care (e.g., screening for cancer) are associated with morbidity and mortality from chronic disease and injury. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) collects state-specific information to determine the prevalence of such behaviors and preventive practices. By using the BRFSS, states can gain a better understanding of the factors that have a major affect on the health of their adult populations. The BRFSS is also used to monitor progress toward national health objectives.

Reporting Period Covered: 1996 and 1997.

Description of System: The BRFSS is a state-based telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized, adult (i.e., persons aged 18 years) population. In both 1996 and 1997, 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico participated in the BRFSS.

Results: As in previous years, state- and sex-specific variations occurred in the prevalence of high-risk behaviors, awareness of certain medical conditions, use of preventive health services, and health-care coverage. For example, in 1997, the percentage of adults who reported being current cigarette smokers ranged from 13.8% to 30.7% among states (median: 23.2%), and the percentage of adults who reported driving after drinking too much alcohol ranged from 0.6% to 5.3% (median: 1.9%). Binge drinking varied substantially not only by state (range: 6.3%–23.3%; median: 14.5%) but also by sex (men: 22.3%; women: 6.7%). Similarly, the prevalence of overweight varied considerably by sex: 62.2% of men and 44.5% of women were overweight in 1997.

Interpretation: The 1996 and 1997 BRFSS data demonstrate that U.S. adults engage in behaviors that are detrimental to their health. The data also demonstrate that many adults are making efforts to prevent chronic disease and injury. The prevalence of certain behaviors and health practices differs between states and between men and women. The reasons for these differences by state and sex are subjects for further analysis, but only through continued surveillance can the areas that need further study be identified.

Public Health Actions: Data from the BRFSS are useful in developing and guiding public health programs and policies. For many states, the BRFSS is the only source of state-level data on behaviors and practices related to chronic disease and injury; therefore, BRFSS data are vital for effective decision-making at the local level. States will continue to use these data to help prevent premature morbidity and mortality among their adult population and to assess progress toward national health objectives.

INTRODUCTION

Certain behaviors (e.g., physical inactivity, cigarette smoking, and excessive alcohol consumption) contribute substantially to chronic disease and injury morbidity and mortality in the United States. Preventive health practices (e.g., screening for cholesterol, mammography, and proctoscopy) can help identify early stages of chronic diseases (e.g., heart disease, breast cancer, and colorectal cancer), reducing death rates from these leading causes of death among adults. Increasing the use of screening for chronic diseases and reducing high-risk behaviors were among the goals of the year 2000 national health objectives (1).

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an ongoing, state-based surveillance system that collects information monthly about modifiable risk factors for chronic diseases and other leading causes of death. This system is used to measure achievement toward both specific state objectives and the national health objectives (1). This report, the latest in a series that summarizes yearly BRFSS data, presents state- and sex-specific data for 1996 and 1997 concerning a) risk factors for chronic diseases; b) factors that place persons at risk for injury; c) awareness of certain medical conditions that place persons at risk for developing chronic diseases; d) screening practices related to cardiovascular diseases and cancer of the cervix, breast, and colon; e) vaccinations; and f) lack of health-care coverage, which is often a prerequisite for access to clinical preventive health services.

The history, rationale, and use of the BRFSS have been previously described (2-5). In 1996 and 1997, all states* participated in the BRFSS. Except for current cigarette smoking among young adults, data collected in 1996 and 1997 are presented separately; statistical comparisons between the 2 years of data were not made.

METHODS

Sampling

Each state health department used random-digit-dialing to select samples of adults in households with telephones. The samples represented each state's civilian, noninstitutionalized, adult (i.e., persons aged ≥ 18 years) population. States used three-stage cluster sampling based on the Waksberg method (6), simple random sampling, stratified random sampling, or other sampling designs.

*In this report, the term "states" includes the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Questionnaire

The 1996 and 1997 BRFSS questionnaire was composed of a) a core set of questions asked in all participating states, b) optional questions about selected topics developed by CDC and asked at the discretion of each state, c) questions developed and asked in a particular state to meet a specific need, d) a rotating set of core questions asked every other year, and e) questions addressing emerging health-care concerns and requiring timely data collection. The rotating core question regarding leisure-time physical activity was asked by all participating states in 1996 only. Rotating core questions asked in 1997 concerned alcohol use, drinking and driving, safety-belt use, awareness of hypertension and high blood cholesterol, testing for blood cholesterol, colorectal cancer screening, and two types of vaccinations.

During 1995–1997, the wording of the rotating core question regarding proctoscopic examinations changed. In 1995, respondents were asked, "A proctoscopic exam is when a tube is inserted in the rectum to check for cancer and other health problems. Have you ever had this exam?" In 1997, respondents were asked, "A sigmoidoscopy or proctoscopy is when a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer and other health problems. Have you ever had this exam?" Because of the different wording of some survey questions, California data on chronic drinking, Papanicolaou (Pap) smears, and mammograms were not comparable with data from other states.

Data Collection and Processing

During the interview period in each month, BRFSS data were collected in each state from randomly selected adults. The data were sent to CDC after the monthly interviewing cycle ended. CDC edited and checked the reliability of the data collected.

A computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system, which permits direct entry of data into a computer file during an interview, was used in 48 states in 1996 and in 49 states in 1997. The CATI system helps reduce errors in data collection by facilitating data coding and entry and by enabling interview monitoring.

Data Weighting and Analysis

CDC aggregated the edited monthly data files to create a yearly sample for each state. Each state's yearly data file was weighted to both the respondent's probability of selection and the age- and sex-specific or the race-, age-, and sex-specific population from the most current census data (or intercensal estimates) for each state (2,5). By using these weighted data, prevalence estimates of risk behaviors and preventive health practices for each state's population were assessed. SUDAAN, a software package for analyzing complex survey data, was used to calculate 95% confidence intervals around the prevalence estimates (7).

In 1996, the number of interviews completed in each state ranged from 1,094 to 4,475 (men: 434–1,956; women: 660–2,558). In 1997, the number of interviews completed ranged from 1,502 to 4,790 (men: 572–2,196; women: 824–2,855). According to the Council of American Survey Research Organizations (8), state response rates for completed interviews ranged from 54.1% to 94.4% in 1996 and from 62.3% to 92.7% in 1997.

RESULTS

Risk Factors for Chronic Diseases

Overweight

BRFSS participants were asked their height and weight. A body mass index (BMI) of $\geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ is considered overweight (9). To calculate BMI, weight in kilograms is divided by height in meters squared (weight [kg]/[height squared [m^2]]) $. In 1996, the prevalence of overweight adults ranged from 42.6% in Colorado to 56.4% in Michigan (median: 52.2%) (Table 1). In 1997, the prevalence of overweight adults ranged from 46.4% in Colorado to 58.2% in Georgia (median: 53.6%). In both years, men were more likely than women to be overweight (1996: 60.7% versus 44.0%; 1997: 62.2% versus 44.5%).$

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity

In 1996, the percentage of adults who did not engage in any leisure-time physical activity (i.e., no exercise, recreation, or physical activities [other than regular job duties]) during the previous month varied threefold among states, from 17.1% in Utah to 51.4% in Georgia (median: 27.8%) (Table 2). The percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity was lower for men than for women (26.0% versus 30.8%).

Cigarette Smoking

Smoking Among All Adults

The prevalence of adults who reported being current cigarette smokers (i.e., ever smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and currently smoke) varied more than twofold among states (Table 3). In 1996, the prevalence ranged from 14.5% in Puerto Rico to 31.7% in Kentucky (median: 23.4%), and in 1997, the prevalence ranged from 13.8% in Utah to 30.7% in Kentucky (median: 23.2%). The prevalence of smoking was slightly higher for men than for women in both years (1996: 25.5% versus 21.9%; 1997: 25.3% versus 21.1%).

Smoking Among Young Adults

CDC's Office of Smoking and Health has used smoking prevalence among persons aged 20–24 years as an indicator of smoking initiation in the general U.S. population. Because sample sizes for this narrow age range were likely to be small at the state level, an age range of 18–29 years was used for the BRFSS estimate. The data from states that participated in the BRFSS in both 1996 and 1997 were aggregated to further increase sample size and, consequently, the stability of the estimate. The percentage of young adults who reported having ever smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and being current smokers ranged from 15.9% in Puerto Rico to 35.6% in Ohio (median: 27.3%) (Table 4). The smoking rate was slightly higher for young men than for young women (28.8% versus 26.6%). In most states, the smoking rate for adults aged 18–29 years was higher than that for all adults.

High Alcohol Consumption

Drinking Pattern I

In 1997, the percentage of adults who reported binge drinking (i.e., consumption of ≥ 5 alcoholic beverages on at least one occasion) during the previous month varied nearly fourfold among states (Table 5). The percentage ranged from 6.3% in Maryland to 23.3% in Wisconsin (median: 14.5%). More than three times as many men as women reported binge drinking (22.3% versus 6.7%).

Drinking Pattern II

In 1997, the percentage of adults who reported chronic drinking (i.e., consumption of ≥ 60 alcoholic beverages) during the previous month ranged from 1.2% in Maryland to 5.1% in Hawaii (median: 3.0%) (Table 6). Men were nearly seven times as likely as women to report chronic drinking (5.4% versus 0.8%).

Risk Factors for Personal Injury

Drinking and Driving

In 1997, the percentage of adults who reported operating a motor vehicle at least once in the previous month after drinking too much alcohol ranged from 0.6% in Kentucky to 5.3% in Wisconsin (median: 1.9%) (Table 7). More than three times as many men as women reported this behavior (3.0% versus 0.9%).

Safety-Belt Use

In 1997, the percentage of adults who reported that they always wore a safety belt while driving or riding in a car varied more than twofold among states, from 40.2% in North Dakota to 87.2% in California (median: 69.3%) (Table 8). Men were less likely than women to report always wearing a safety belt (61.9% versus 74.8%).

Awareness of Certain Medical Conditions

Hypertension

In 1997, the percentage of adults who reported ever having been told by a health professional that they had high blood pressure varied from 16.3% in Arizona to 34.4% in Mississippi (median: 23.0%) (Table 9). The percentage of men and women who reported hypertension awareness was about the same (22.3% versus 23.6%).

Diabetes

In 1996, the percentage of adults who reported ever having been told by a health professional that they had diabetes ranged from 3.0% in Colorado to 10.8% in Puerto Rico (median: 4.5%) (Table 10). In 1997, the percentage ranged from 3.0% in Kansas and Wyoming to 10.5% in Puerto Rico (median: 4.8%). In both years, the difference in diabetes awareness between men and women was minimal (1996: 4.2% versus 4.7%; 1997: 4.9% for both sexes).

High Blood Cholesterol

In 1997, among the BRFSS participants who reported ever having had their blood cholesterol level tested, the percentage who reported ever having been told by a health professional that they had high blood cholesterol ranged from 18.2% in the District of Columbia to 34.3% in Illinois (median: 28.7%) (Table 11). Awareness of high blood cholesterol was about the same for men and women (27.9% versus 28.8%).

Screening for Chronic Diseases

Cholesterol

In 1997, the percentage of adults who reported ever having had their blood cholesterol tested ranged from 58.4% in Kansas to 81.3% in the District of Columbia (median: 74.0%) (Table 12). The percentage was lower for men than for women (70.8% versus 76.7%).

In the same year, the percentage of adults who reported that they had had their blood cholesterol tested within the preceding 5 years varied from 54.9% in Kansas to 79.4% in the District of Columbia (median: 69.1%) (Table 12). Again, the percentage was lower for men than for women (65.9% versus 71.2%).

Cervical Cancer

In 1996 and 1997, the percentage of women with an intact uterine cervix who had ever had a Pap smear was $\geq 90\%$ in all states except Arizona and Puerto Rico (Table 13). The percentage varied from 79.9% in Puerto Rico to 97.0% in Alaska (median: 94.6%) in 1996 and from 81.8% in Puerto Rico to 96.5% in Delaware and Georgia (median: 94.9%) in 1997.

In both years, the percentage of women who reported having had a Pap smear in the preceding 3 years was $\geq 70\%$ in all states (Table 13). The percentage ranged from 70.2% in Puerto Rico to 92.8% in Alaska (median: 84.5%) in 1996 and from 71.8% in Puerto Rico to 92.3% in Georgia (median: 84.7%) in 1997.

Breast Cancer

Mammogram. In 1996, the percentage of women aged ≥ 40 years who reported ever having had a mammogram varied from 71.8% in Oklahoma to 91.7% in Alaska (median: 84.0%) (Table 14). In 1997, the percentage varied from 74.4% in Oklahoma to 89.3% in Delaware (median: 84.4%).

In 1996, the percentage of women aged ≥ 50 years who reported that they had had a mammogram in the preceding 2 years ranged from 59.9% in Arkansas to 82.6% in the District of Columbia (median: 70.4%) (Table 14). In 1997, the percentage ranged from 55.9% in Arkansas to 83.6% in the District of Columbia (median: 73.7%).

Clinical Breast Examination. In both 1996 and 1997, 91% of women aged ≥ 40 years reported ever having had a clinical breast examination (CBE) (Table 15). In 1996, the percentage ranged from 77.6% in Puerto Rico to 96.0% in Montana (median: 90.7%). In 1997, the percentage varied from 81.2% in Arizona to 95.8% in Maryland and Utah (median: 91.1%).

In both years, approximately 76% of women aged ≥ 50 years reported that they had had a CBE in the preceding 2 years (Table 15). In 1996, the percentage ranged from

64.3% in Iowa to 87.1% in Georgia (median: 75.1%). In 1997, the percentage ranged from 63.4% in Arkansas to 86.4% in New York (median: 77.0%).

Mammogram and CBE. In 1996, the percentage of women aged ≥ 40 years who had ever had both a mammogram and a CBE ranged from 64.4% in Puerto Rico to 88.0% in Alaska (median: 78.9%) (Table 16). In 1997, the percentage ranged from 67.7% in Arkansas to 86.3% in South Carolina (median: 79.6%).

In 1996, the combined use of mammography and CBE in the previous 2 years among women aged ≥ 50 years varied from 53.4% in Puerto Rico to 76.6% in the District of Columbia (median: 65.3%) (Table 16). In 1997, the percentage ranged from 48.3% in Arkansas to 76.0% in Maryland (median: 66.4%).

Colorectal Cancer

Proctoscopic Examination. In 1997, the percentage of adults aged ≥ 50 years who reported that they had ever had a sigmoidoscopy or proctoscopy ranged from 22.3% in Oklahoma to 51.6% in Hawaii (median: 40.8%) (Table 17). The rate was higher for men than for women (45.3% versus 37.7%).

In 1997, the percentage of adults aged ≥ 50 years who reported having had a sigmoidoscopy or proctoscopy in the preceding 5 years ranged from 15.6% in Oklahoma to 41.5% in the District of Columbia (median: 30.0%) (Table 17). Again, the rate was higher for men than for women (34.8% versus 25.8%). The prevalence of screening was substantially lower when respondents were asked whether they had had either procedure within the preceding 2 years (median: 20.7%).

Fecal Occult Blood Test. In 1997, the percentage of adults aged ≥ 50 years who reported having had a fecal occult blood test in the preceding year ranged from 9.2% in Mississippi to 28.4% in Maine (median: 18.0%) (Table 18). Men were slightly less likely than women to report having had the test (16.8% versus 19.5%).

Vaccination

Pneumococcal Vaccination

In 1997, the percentage of adults aged ≥ 65 years who reported that they had ever had a pneumococcal vaccination ranged from 32.2% in Louisiana to 59.4% in Arizona (median: 45.8%) (Table 19). The percentage was slightly lower for men than for women (44.3% versus 46.9%).

Influenza Vaccination

In 1997, the percentage of adults aged ≥ 65 years who reported that they had had an influenza vaccination in the preceding year ranged from 41.5% in Puerto Rico to 74.4% in Colorado (median: 65.9%) (Table 19). The prevalence was slightly higher for men than for women (67.9% versus 65.5%).

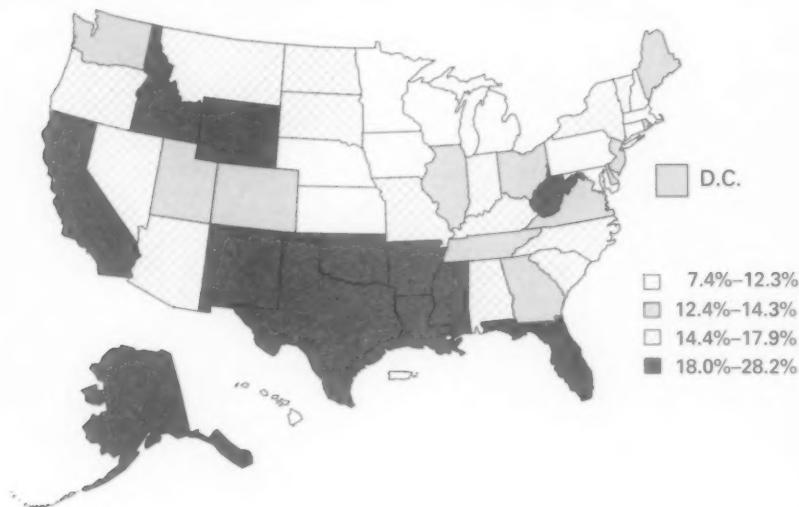
Access to Health Care

Lack of Health-Care Coverage

In 1996, the percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported that they did not have any health-care coverage varied 3.5-fold. The percentage ranged from 8.0% in Minnesota to 28.3% in Texas (median: 15.2%). In 1997, the percentage who reported

that they lacked health-care coverage varied nearly fourfold, from 7.4% in Hawaii to 28.2% in Texas (median: 14.3%) (Figure 1). The greatest prevalence of uninsured persons aged 18–64 years was in the southern and southwestern states. Men were slightly more likely than women to report having had no health insurance (15.2% versus 13.5% in 1997).

FIGURE 1. Percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health insurance — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997



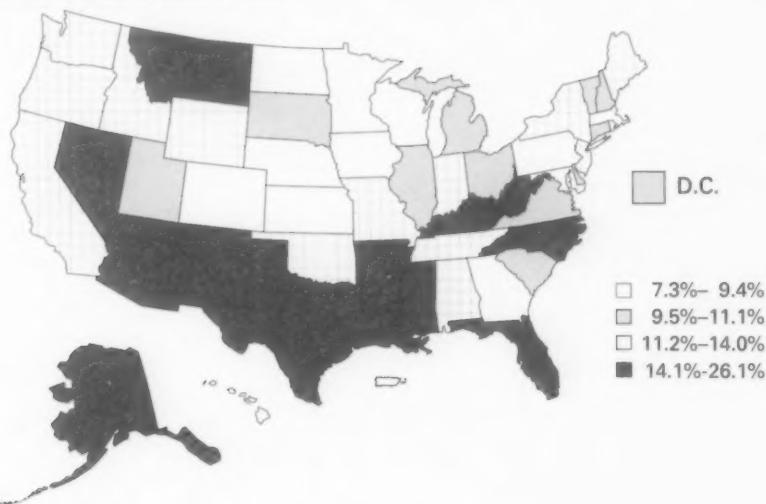
Cost as a Barrier to Obtaining Health Care

The percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported at least one time in the preceding year when they could not visit a physician because of the cost varied more than twofold in 1996, from 7.6% in Wisconsin to 16.7% in Texas (median: 12.6%). In 1997, the percentage varied 3.6-fold, from 7.3% in Wisconsin to 26.1% in Arizona (median: 11.2%) (Figure 2). In contrast to health-care coverage, men were less likely than women to report cost as a barrier to obtaining health care (9.1% versus 13.4% in 1997).

DISCUSSION

The BRFSS data in this report demonstrate substantial variation in the prevalence of many health-risk behaviors and preventive health practices among U.S. adults. For example, in 1997, 3% of adults reported engaging in chronic drinking, but 23% reported cigarette smoking. In 1997, 74% of women aged ≥ 50 years reported having had a mammogram in the preceding 2 years, whereas only 17% of women in this age group reported having had a sigmoidoscopy or proctoscopy in the preceding 2 years. Variations among states in health-risk behaviors and preventive practices were also substantial, notably for leisure-time physical activity, binge drinking, safety-belt use, influenza vac-

FIGURE 2. Percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported that they could not see a physician at least once in the preceding year because of the cost — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997



cination, and health-care coverage. Sex differences were particularly evident for overweight, alcohol-related behaviors, and safety-belt use.

The definition of overweight has recently changed from $BMI \geq 27.8 \text{ kg/m}^2$ for men and $\geq 27.3 \text{ kg/m}^2$ for women (these values approximate the sex-specific 85th percentile of BMI estimated from the second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey for persons aged 20–29 years in the United States) to $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ for both men and women (9). The current definition conforms to World Health Organization guidelines (10). Using the current definition, in 1996 and 1997, approximately 53% of adults in the United States were overweight. If the current criterion were applied to the 1995 BRFSS data, 52% of adults would have been considered overweight in that year. In 1996 and 1997, the prevalence of overweight tended to be highest in the mid-Atlantic and midwestern states, and men were more likely than women to be overweight. Overweight might be underreported, especially among women (11); however, the data indicate that overweight is a substantial problem among U.S. adults.

Both overweight and lack of physical activity increase the risk for chronic health problems, including high blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease, and some cancers (12–14). In 1996, the prevalence of no leisure-time physical activity varied threefold among states; the prevalence tended to be highest in southeastern states and lowest in western states. The prevalence of no leisure-time physical activity — approximately 25% — has been nearly constant since 1990. Estimates of leisure-time physical activity do not account for work-related physical activity; thus, the BRFSS data likely underestimate the total amount of physical activity engaged in by the adult population (15).

Tobacco use, particularly cigarette smoking, is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the United States (16). In 1996, cigarette smoking became the first health be-

havior to be added to the list of nationally notifiable conditions reported to CDC (17). The prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults, approximately 25%, has been slightly consistent since 1991 (4, 18, 19). In most states, the percentage of young adults who smoked during 1996–1997 (aggregated data) was higher than the percentage of all adults who smoked in 1996 or 1997. In both groups of adults, the prevalence varied twofold among states, and the differences between men and women were small. The BRFSS findings suggest that for states that had a smoking rate substantially higher than the median (e.g., Kentucky, Missouri, and Nevada), tobacco-control efforts are particularly important. The data also suggest that such efforts be directed to young adults, whose smoking rate was higher than that of all adults in most states.

Alcohol abuse can lead to serious health consequences. The leading cause of liver-related mortality in the United States, alcohol abuse, is also associated with hypertension, heart disease, and stroke (20). Furthermore, drinking and driving can result in personal injury and in injury to others through motor-vehicle accidents. In 1997, the prevalence of binge drinking and chronic drinking varied widely among states and especially by sex. Adults were more likely to report binge drinking (median: 14.5%) than chronic drinking (median: 3.0%) or drinking and driving (median: 1.9%). All three behaviors were substantially more prevalent among men than women.

The prevalence of safety-belt use varied more than twofold among states. States with the highest rates of safety-belt use all had laws for primary enforcement, whereby a motor-vehicle operator might be stopped by a law enforcement officer for an observed violation of safety-belt-use laws. Such primary enforcement laws are associated with greater and more rapid increases in safety-belt use than secondary enforcement laws, which require a vehicle to be stopped first for some other violation (21).

The BRFSS data on awareness of certain medical conditions (i.e., hypertension, diabetes, and high blood cholesterol) provide estimates only of the percentages of adults who know that they have these conditions; the data do not necessarily reflect the number of adults who are being treated for these conditions. Moreover, the percentage of adults who actually have hypertension, diabetes, or high blood cholesterol is likely higher because, in many cases, the respondents are unaware of their health status regarding these health conditions (22).

In 1999, an estimated 13,000 cases of invasive cervical cancer were diagnosed in U.S. women, and an estimated 5,000 women died from the disease in that year (23). Early detection of cervical dysplasia can help reduce mortality from cervical cancer through early treatment. In 1996 and 1997, the screening rate for cervical cancer was high among the general U.S. population of women. In all states except Arizona and Puerto Rico, ≥90% of women with an intact uterine cervix reported having ever been screened for cervical cancer with a Pap smear. At least 78% of women in all states except Puerto Rico reported having had a Pap smear in the preceding 3 years.

Breast cancer is an important cause of morbidity and mortality among U.S. women. In 1999, an estimated 180,000 cases of breast cancer were diagnosed, and approximately 43,000 women died from the disease (23). As with cervical cancer, early detection of breast cancer can lead to early treatment of the disease and, consequently, reduced mortality. The rates of various breast cancer screening procedures were high in 1996 and 1997. Of women aged ≥40 years, 84% reported ever having had a mammogram; 91% reported ever having had a CBE; and 79% reported ever having had both screening procedures. Among women aged ≥50 years, 72% reported having had a mammogram in the preceding 2 years; 76% reported having had a CBE in the preceding

2 years; and 66% reported having had both screening procedures in the preceding 2 years.

In contrast, the prevalence of colorectal cancer screening procedures was low, even though colorectal cancer causes 10% of cancer-related deaths in the United States (24). Of adults aged ≥50 years, 41% reported they had ever had a sigmoidoscopy or proctoscopy. The American Cancer Society recommends that adults aged ≥50 years have the procedure every 5 years (25), but only 30% reported having had the procedure in the preceding 5 years, and 21% reported having had it in the preceding 2 years. Of adults aged ≥50 years, 18% reported having had a fecal occult blood test in the preceding year. Men were more likely than women to report having had a sigmoidoscopy or proctoscopy, and women were slightly more likely than men to report having had the fecal occult blood test (26).

Among older adults (i.e., persons aged ≥65 years) in the United States, pneumonia and influenza are important causes of death. In 1996, these infections were responsible for 75,000 deaths among persons in this age group (27). Of adults aged ≥65 years, 46% reported that they had ever been vaccinated for pneumonia, and 66% reported that they had been vaccinated for influenza in the preceding year. The year 2000 national health objective established for both pneumococcal and influenza vaccinations stated that ≥60% of persons at high risk for complications be vaccinated, including persons aged ≥65 years (objective 20.11) (28). Although some states met the objective for influenza vaccination, none met the objective established for pneumococcal vaccination.

A lack of health insurance and cost concerns are barriers to seeking medical treatment and obtaining preventive health services (29,30). Furthermore, persons without health-care coverage are more likely than those who are insured to be in poor health and at increased risk for chronic disease (31). In 1997, 14% of adults aged 18–64 years reported that they did not have health-care coverage, and 11% reported that cost was a barrier to obtaining health care. Men were slightly more likely than women to report not having health-care coverage, and women were more likely than men to report not being able to afford health care.

The validity of data from the BRFSS has been assessed, in part, through comparisons with data from similar surveys (32–37). For example, estimates of the prevalence of cigarette smoking from the BRFSS have been compared with those from the 1985, 1989, and 1992–1993 Current Population Surveys (CPS) (37). For most states in each period, the estimates of smoking prevalence were similar in the BRFSS and the CPS. Estimates from the BRFSS might differ from those derived from other surveys (e.g., the National Health Interview Survey or the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey), however, because of differences in methodology, wording of questions, or survey periods. A summary of research on the validity and reliability of BRFSS data has been prepared (CDC, unpublished data, 2000).

Policymakers use state-specific BRFSS data to address health problems in each state, develop state-specific health plans, and evaluate progress toward state health objectives. Reports on BRFSS data for 1984 through 1995 (5,18,19,38–42) and this CDC Surveillance Summary have demonstrated that the prevalence of many health-risk behaviors and the use of clinical preventive services vary substantially among states. The variations might be attributable to differences in population composition (e.g., age, race, ethnicity, and sex) (43), socioeconomic factors (e.g., per capita income, median number of years of education, and unemployment levels), different state laws enacted

to discourage risky behaviors (e.g., driving under the influence of alcohol), different levels of efforts to screen for certain diseases and health conditions, and other factors.

The BRFSS can provide the basis for developing or evaluating public health programs or policies designed to reduce the prevalence of health-risk factors at the national level as well. BRFSS data were frequently used to evaluate progress toward national year 2000 health objectives and to support national health campaigns and programs.

References

1. Public Health Service. Healthy people 2000: national health promotion and disease prevention objectives—full report, with commentary. Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, 1991; DHHS publication no. (PHS)91-50212.
2. Frazier EL, Franks AL, Sanderson LM. Behavioral risk factor data. In: Using chronic disease data: a handbook for public health practitioners. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, CDC, 1992:4-1-4-17.
3. Remington PL, Smith MY, Williamson DF, Anda RF, Gentry EM, Hogelin GC. Design, characteristics, and usefulness of state-based behavioral risk factor surveillance: 1981-87. *Public Health Rep* 1988;103:366-75.
4. Powell-Griner E, Anderson JE, Murphy W. State- and sex-specific prevalence of selected characteristics—Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1994 and 1995. In: CDC surveillance summaries (August 1). MMWR 1997;46(No. SS-3).
5. Gentry EM, Kalsbeek WD, Hogelin GC, et al. The behavioral risk factor surveys. II. Design, methods, and estimates from combined state data. *Am J Prev Med* 1985;1:9-14.
6. Waksberg J. Sampling methods for random digit dialing. *J Am Stat Assoc* 1978;73:40-6.
7. Shah BV, Barnwell BG, Bieler GS. SUDAAN: software for the statistical analysis of correlated data. User's manual, release 6.40 [Software documentation]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute, 1995.
8. White AA. Response rate calculation in RDD telephone health surveys: current practices. In: American Statistical Association 1983 proceedings of the section on survey research methods. Washington, DC: American Statistical Association, 1984:277-82.
9. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Clinical guidelines on the identification, evaluation, and treatment of overweight and obesity in adults. Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, 1998; NIH publication no. 98-4083.
10. World Health Organization. Obesity: preventing and managing the global epidemic: report of a WHO consultation on obesity, Geneva, 3-5 June 1997. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 1998.
11. Rowland ML. Self-reported weight and height. *Am J Clin Nutr* 1990;52:1125-33.
12. Pi-Sunyer FX. Medical hazards of obesity. *Ann Intern Med* 1993;119:655-60.
13. Byers T, Anda R, McQueen D, et al. The correspondence between coronary heart disease mortality and risk factor prevalence among states in the United States, 1991-1992. *Prev Med* 1998;27:311-6.
14. US Department of Health and Human Services. Physical activity and health: a report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 1996.
15. Ford ES, Merritt RK, Heath GW, et al. Physical activity behaviors in lower and higher socioeconomic status populations. *Am J Epidemiol* 1991;133:1246-56.
16. CDC. State-specific prevalence among adults of current cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use and per capita tax-paid sales of cigarettes—United States, 1997. MMWR 1998;47:922-6.
17. CDC. Addition of prevalence of cigarette smoking as a nationally notifiable condition—June 1996. MMWR 1996;45:537.

18. Frazier EL, Okoro CA, Smith C, McQueen DV. State- and sex-specific prevalence of selected characteristics—Behavioral risk factor surveillance system, 1992 and 1993. In: CDC surveillance summaries (December 27). MMWR 1996;45(No. SS-6).
19. Siegel PZ, Frazier EL, Mariolis P, Brackbill RM, Smith C. Behavioral risk factor surveillance, 1991: monitoring progress toward the nation's year 2000 health objectives. In: CDC surveillance summaries (August 27). MMWR 1993;42(No. SS-4).
20. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Ninth special report to the U.S. Congress on alcohol and health. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, 1997; NIH publication no. 97-4017.
21. Nelson DE, Bolen J, Kresnow M. Trends in safety belt use by demographics and by type of state safety belt law, 1987 through 1993. Am J Public Health 1998;88:245-9.
22. Sempos CT, Cleeman JL, Carroll MD, et al. Prevalence of high blood cholesterol among US adults: an update based on guidelines from the second report of the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel. JAMA 1993;269:3009-14.
23. Landis SH, Murray T, Bolden S, Wingo PA. Cancer statistics, 1999. CA Cancer J Clin 1999;49: 8-31.
24. American Cancer Society. Cancer facts & figures—1999. Atlanta, GA: American Cancer Society, 1999; publication no. 5008.99.
25. Byers T, Levin B, Rothenberger D, Dodd GD, Smith RA. American Cancer Society guidelines for screening and surveillance for early detection of colorectal polyps and cancer: update 1997. CA Cancer J Clin 1997;47:154-60.
26. CDC. Screening for colorectal cancer—United States, 1997. MMWR 1999;48:116-21.
27. Pamuk E, Makuc D, Heck K, Reuben C, Lochner K. Health, United States, 1998, with socioeconomic status and health chartbook. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1998.
28. CDC. Influenza and pneumococcal vaccination levels among adults aged ≥65 years—United States, 1997. MMWR 1998;47:797-802.
29. CDC. State-specific prevalence estimates of uninsured and underinsured persons—Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1995. MMWR 1998;47:51-5.
30. CDC. State-specific prevalence of lapses in health-care-insurance coverage—United States, 1995. MMWR 1998;47:73-7.
31. CDC. Self-assessed health status and selected behavioral risk factors among persons with and without health-care coverage—United States, 1994–1995. MMWR 1998;47:176-80.
32. National Center for Health Statistics. Healthy people 2000 review, 1993. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, CDC, 1994; DHHS publication no. (PHS)94-1232-1.
33. Smith PF, Remington PL, Williamson DF, Anda RF. A comparison of alcohol sales data with survey data on self-reported alcohol use in 21 states. Am J Public Health 1990;80:309-12.
34. CDC. Cigarette smoking among adults—United States, 1993. MMWR 1994;43:925-30.
35. Giovino GA, Schooley MW, Zhu B-P, et al. Surveillance for selected tobacco-use behaviors—United States, 1990–1994. In: CDC surveillance summaries (November 18). MMWR 1993;43(No. SS-3).
36. Snider S, Boyce S. Sources of health insurance and characteristics of the uninsured: analysis of the March 1993 Current Population Survey. ERBI Issue Brief 1994;145:1-78.
37. Arday DR, Tomar SL, Nelson DE, Merritt RK, Schooley MW, Mowery P. State smoking prevalence estimates: a comparison of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Current Population Surveys. Am J Public Health 1997;87:1665-9.
38. Siegel PZ, Brackbill RM, Frazier EL, Mariolis P, Sanderson LM, Waller MN. Behavioral risk factor surveillance, 1986–1990. In: CDC surveillance summaries (December). MMWR 1991;40(No. SS-4):1-23.
39. Anda RF, Waller MN, Wooten KG, Mast EE, Escobedo LG, Sanderson LM. Behavioral risk factor surveillance, 1988. In: CDC surveillance summaries (June 1). MMWR 1990;39(No. SS-2).

40. CDC. Behavioral risk factor surveillance—selected states, 1986. MMWR 1987;36:252–4.
41. CDC. Behavioral risk-factor surveillance in selected states—1985. MMWR 1986;35:441–4.
42. CDC. Behavioral risk factor surveillance—selected states, 1984. MMWR 1986;35:253–4.
43. Bolen JC, Rhodes L, Powell-Griner EE, Bland SD, Holtzman D. State-specific prevalence of selected health behaviors, by race and ethnicity—Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997. In: CDC surveillance summaries (March 24). MMWR 2000;49(SS-2).

TABLE 1. Percentage of adults who were overweight,* by sex—Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 and 1997

State	1996						1997					
	Men			Women			Men			Women		
	%	(95% CI)										
Alabama	63.1	(±3.7)	46.2	(±3.1)	54.3	(±2.5)	61.5	(±3.7)	49.7	(±3.1)	55.4	(±2.4)
Alaska	62.9	(±5.5)	44.5	(±5.3)	54.2	(±3.9)	60.1	(±5.5)	49.9	(±5.3)	55.4	(±3.7)
Arizona	58.5	(±4.7)	48.8	(±4.1)	54.7	(±3.3)	53.7	(±4.5)	40.8	(±4.1)	47.1	(±3.1)
Arkansas	65.5	(±2.7)	44.3	(±3.3)	54.8	(±2.9)	60.7	(±4.7)	45.0	(±3.7)	52.5	(±2.9)
California	59.7	(±2.7)	42.1	(±2.4)	50.9	(±1.8)	60.2	(±2.5)	43.1	(±2.4)	51.6	(±1.8)
Colorado	50.5	(±3.9)	34.9	(±3.3)	42.6	(±2.5)	55.1	(±3.9)	37.8	(±3.5)	46.4	(±2.5)
Connecticut	62.0	(±3.9)	37.5	(±3.5)	49.6	(±2.7)	62.9	(±4.3)	40.7	(±3.3)	51.8	(±2.7)
Delaware	61.6	(±3.9)	46.6	(±3.1)	53.9	(±2.5)	60.4	(±3.5)	47.6	(±2.9)	53.8	(±2.4)
District of Columbia	54.0	(±5.5)	40.6	(±4.7)	50.8	(±3.5)	58.3	(±4.5)	48.1	(±3.9)	52.8	(±2.9)
Florida	61.6	(±2.7)	43.8	(±2.4)	52.4	(±2.0)	63.9	(±2.7)	42.8	(±2.4)	53.0	(±1.8)
Georgia	64.7	(±3.3)	39.9	(±2.9)	51.9	(±2.4)	68.3	(±3.5)	48.6	(±3.1)	58.2	(±2.5)
Hawaii	52.3	(±3.7)	36.9	(±3.3)	44.7	(±2.5)	60.9	(±3.5)	39.0	(±3.3)	50.1	(±2.5)
Idaho	60.5	(±3.1)	42.6	(±2.7)	51.6	(±2.2)	62.2	(±2.7)	42.3	(±2.5)	52.2	(±2.0)
Illinois	59.3	(±3.1)	45.9	(±2.7)	52.4	(±2.0)	61.6	(±3.1)	46.8	(±2.7)	54.0	(±2.2)
Indiana	64.1	(±3.5)	46.2	(±3.1)	54.9	(±2.4)	65.3	(±3.1)	48.0	(±3.5)	56.4	(±2.4)
Iowa	62.4	(±2.7)	45.8	(±2.4)	53.9	(±2.0)	64.5	(±2.7)	46.4	(±2.5)	55.1	(±1.8)
Kansas	56.6	(±3.7)	39.5	(±3.1)	48.0	(±2.5)	67.5	(±3.7)	40.1	(±3.1)	53.9	(±2.5)
Kentucky	63.2	(±2.9)	46.9	(±2.5)	54.9	(±2.0)	65.6	(±2.9)	47.7	(±2.4)	56.4	(±1.8)
Louisiana	61.8	(±4.1)	48.7	(±3.5)	55.0	(±2.7)	63.4	(±4.3)	48.5	(±3.5)	55.8	(±2.9)
Maine	58.4	(±3.9)	45.5	(±3.5)	51.9	(±2.7)	63.0	(±3.9)	43.8	(±3.5)	53.2	(±2.7)
Maryland	59.5	(±3.1)	44.4	(±2.5)	51.8	(±2.0)	60.4	(±2.9)	46.6	(±2.5)	53.4	(±2.0)
Massachusetts	58.0	(±4.3)	38.7	(±3.3)	48.0	(±2.7)	60.9	(±4.1)	35.6	(±3.5)	48.1	(±2.7)
Michigan	65.6	(±3.1)	47.6	(±2.9)	56.4	(±2.2)	65.9	(±3.1)	47.8	(±2.9)	56.6	(±2.2)
Minnesota	66.2	(±2.4)	40.9	(±2.2)	53.3	(±1.6)	66.4	(±2.2)	43.6	(±2.2)	54.8	(±1.6)
Mississippi	59.5	(±4.5)	49.8	(±3.5)	54.4	(±2.7)	65.3	(±4.5)	51.0	(±3.7)	57.8	(±2.9)
Missouri	61.2	(±4.3)	48.3	(±3.7)	54.5	(±2.9)	63.1	(±4.3)	47.5	(±3.5)	55.0	(±2.7)
Montana	62.3	(±3.7)	42.2	(±3.3)	52.3	(±2.5)	63.5	(±3.7)	41.4	(±3.3)	52.4	(±2.5)
Nebraska	63.8	(±3.9)	43.7	(±3.3)	53.6	(±2.7)	66.7	(±3.5)	42.5	(±3.1)	54.3	(±2.5)
Nevada	59.3	(±4.9)	36.4	(±4.1)	48.3	(±3.3)	59.0	(±6.3)	37.7	(±4.7)	48.7	(±3.9)
New Hampshire	60.7	(±4.5)	38.5	(±3.9)	49.6	(±3.1)	65.8	(±4.3)	38.4	(±3.5)	52.0	(±2.9)
New Jersey	58.5	(±3.1)	39.5	(±2.7)	48.8	(±2.2)	61.3	(±3.5)	51.1	(±2.4)	55.1	(±2.4)
New Mexico	57.3	(±5.5)	44.3	(±4.7)	50.7	(±3.7)	53.0	(±3.9)	45.1	(±3.3)	52.9	(±2.5)
New York	61.2	(±2.5)	43.3	(±2.4)	52.1	(±1.8)	59.0	(±3.1)	41.7	(±2.5)	50.1	(±2.0)
North Carolina	60.8	(±3.3)	45.4	(±2.9)	53.0	(±2.4)	64.2	(±2.7)	44.0	(±2.4)	53.9	(±2.0)
North Dakota	65.3	(±3.7)	47.4	(±3.3)	56.3	(±2.5)	65.2	(±3.7)	48.0	(±3.5)	56.6	(±2.5)
Ohio	61.3	(±4.5)	47.6	(±3.7)	54.4	(±2.9)	63.9	(±3.5)	48.0	(±3.1)	55.8	(±2.4)
Oklahoma	60.5	(±3.9)	42.9	(±3.5)	51.5	(±2.7)	57.3	(±4.1)	41.5	(±3.5)	49.2	(±2.7)
Oregon	59.8	(±3.3)	42.5	(±2.7)	51.2	(±2.2)	62.0	(±2.9)	47.1	(±2.7)	54.5	(±2.2)

TABLE 1. (Continued) Percentage of adults who were overweight,* by sex — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 and 1997

State	1996			1997			Total
	Men % (95% CI†)	Women % (95% CI)	Total % (95% CI)	Men % (95% CI)	Women % (95% CI)	Total % (95% CI)	
Pennsylvania	60.5 (±2.7)	46.3 (±2.5)	53.2 (±2.0)	64.6 (±2.9)	43.6 (±2.5)	53.9 (±2.1)	53.9 (±2.0)
Puerto Rico	60.1 (±4.3)	48.4 (±3.3)	54.0 (±3.3)	60.7 (±3.5)	53.8 (±3.1)	57.1 (±2.4)	57.1 (±2.4)
Rhode Island	61.1 (±3.9)	41.5 (±3.5)	51.1 (±2.7)	61.5 (±3.9)	42.2 (±3.5)	51.4 (±2.7)	51.4 (±2.7)
South Carolina	64.8 (±4.3)	47.2 (±3.7)	55.7 (±2.5)	63.9 (±3.7)	48.1 (±2.9)	55.8 (±2.4)	55.8 (±2.4)
South Dakota	61.7 (±3.5)	45.1 (±3.3)	53.4 (±2.5)	66.6 (±3.5)	46.3 (±3.1)	56.3 (±2.4)	56.3 (±2.4)
Tennessee	58.4 (±3.1)	42.3 (±2.7)	50.1 (±2.2)	59.5 (±3.5)	46.5 (±2.5)	52.7 (±2.2)	52.7 (±2.2)
Texas	60.7 (±4.1)	45.3 (±3.3)	53.0 (±2.7)	64.1 (±3.3)	48.0 (±2.9)	56.1 (±2.2)	56.1 (±2.2)
Utah	56.9 (±3.3)	37.7 (±3.1)	47.3 (±2.4)	60.1 (±3.5)	37.0 (±3.1)	48.4 (±2.4)	48.4 (±2.4)
Vermont	58.2 (±3.7)	40.2 (±3.3)	49.1 (±2.4)	61.6 (±2.9)	39.8 (±2.7)	50.7 (±2.2)	50.7 (±2.2)
Virginia	58.1 (±3.9)	40.6 (±3.3)	49.3 (±2.7)	60.9 (±3.7)	40.2 (±3.1)	50.5 (±2.5)	50.5 (±2.5)
Washington	58.1 (±2.7)	41.5 (±2.5)	50.0 (±2.0)	62.3 (±2.7)	42.5 (±2.7)	52.5 (±2.0)	52.5 (±2.0)
West Virginia	61.6 (±3.5)	50.7 (±2.7)	55.9 (±2.2)	64.7 (±3.3)	49.8 (±2.9)	57.0 (±2.2)	57.0 (±2.2)
Wisconsin	63.1 (±3.9)	44.3 (±3.7)	53.5 (±2.7)	65.2 (±3.7)	46.0 (±3.3)	55.4 (±2.5)	55.4 (±2.5)
Wyoming	58.2 (±3.3)	38.6 (±2.7)	48.5 (±2.2)	57.0 (±3.9)	41.5 (±2.9)	49.3 (±2.4)	49.3 (±2.4)
Median	60.7	44.0	52.2	62.2	44.5	53.6	
Low	50.5	34.9	42.6	53.7	35.6	46.4	
High	66.2	50.7	56.4	68.3	53.8	58.2	

* Body mass index ≥25.0 kg/m²; calculations were based on self-reported weight and height.

† Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

TABLE 2. Percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity,* by sex — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996

State	Men		Women		Total	
	%	(95% CI [†])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	30.8	(±3.5)	33.9	(±2.7)	32.4	(±2.4)
Alaska	20.2	(±4.5)	31.2	(±4.9)	25.4	(±3.3)
Arizona	30.7	(±4.3)	35.7	(±3.7)	33.3	(±2.9)
Arkansas	36.1	(±4.3)	38.5	(±3.1)	37.4	(±2.7)
California	22.0	(±2.4)	25.1	(±2.2)	23.6	(±1.6)
Colorado	18.8	(±3.1)	21.5	(±2.7)	20.2	(±2.2)
Connecticut	23.8	(±3.3)	27.2	(±2.9)	25.6	(±2.2)
Delaware	33.8	(±3.7)	38.2	(±2.9)	36.1	(±2.5)
District of Columbia	25.1	(±4.3)	34.6	(±3.9)	30.3	(±2.9)
Florida	24.1	(±2.4)	29.8	(±2.2)	27.1	(±1.6)
Georgia	49.5	(±3.5)	53.0	(±3.1)	51.4	(±2.4)
Hawaii	16.9	(±2.9)	25.0	(±2.9)	21.0	(±2.2)
Idaho	21.8	(±2.9)	19.5	(±2.0)	20.6	(±1.8)
Illinois	23.0	(±3.5)	26.7	(±3.3)	24.9	(±2.5)
Indiana	28.0	(±3.1)	33.7	(±2.9)	31.0	(±2.2)
Iowa	27.0	(±2.5)	26.8	(±2.0)	26.9	(±1.6)
Kansas	36.8	(±3.5)	36.0	(±2.9)	36.4	(±2.4)
Kentucky	42.3	(±2.9)	48.6	(±2.4)	45.6	(±2.0)
Louisiana	33.2	(±4.1)	36.5	(±3.3)	34.9	(±2.5)
Maine	34.8	(±3.7)	33.3	(±3.3)	34.0	(±2.5)
Maryland	30.7	(±2.7)	36.6	(±2.4)	33.8	(±2.0)
Massachusetts	21.0	(±3.5)	24.9	(±2.9)	23.0	(±2.2)
Michigan	20.6	(±2.7)	25.7	(±2.5)	23.3	(±1.8)
Minnesota	24.2	(±2.0)	23.1	(±1.8)	23.6	(±1.4)
Mississippi	40.0	(±4.5)	39.1	(±3.3)	39.5	(±2.9)
Missouri	28.4	(±4.1)	31.8	(±3.3)	30.2	(±2.5)
Montana	20.2	(±2.9)	22.1	(±2.7)	21.2	(±2.0)
Nebraska	23.0	(±3.1)	22.8	(±2.5)	22.9	(±2.2)
Nevada	20.9	(±4.1)	24.6	(±3.7)	22.7	(±2.7)
New Hampshire	28.5	(±4.1)	22.7	(±3.1)	25.5	(±2.5)
New Jersey	22.5	(±2.5)	29.7	(±2.5)	26.3	(±1.8)
New Mexico	26.2	(±5.5)	29.1	(±4.3)	27.7	(±3.5)
New York	26.2	(±2.4)	34.1	(±2.2)	30.4	(±1.6)
North Carolina	39.3	(±3.1)	41.9	(±2.7)	40.7	(±2.2)
North Dakota	33.6	(±3.7)	34.1	(±2.9)	33.9	(±2.4)
Ohio	40.8	(±4.5)	44.2	(±3.3)	42.6	(±2.7)
Oklahoma	37.8	(±3.7)	38.6	(±3.3)	38.2	(±2.5)
Oregon	19.0	(±2.4)	20.1	(±2.2)	19.6	(±1.6)
Pennsylvania	22.9	(±2.4)	29.3	(±2.2)	26.3	(±1.6)
Puerto Rico	41.5	(±4.1)	54.0	(±3.3)	48.1	(±2.5)
Rhode Island	22.5	(±3.3)	30.4	(±3.1)	26.7	(±2.4)
South Carolina	24.6	(±3.9)	34.3	(±3.3)	29.7	(±2.5)
South Dakota	35.8	(±3.3)	33.8	(±2.9)	34.8	(±2.4)
Tennessee	38.9	(±2.9)	42.5	(±2.5)	40.8	(±2.0)
Texas	25.9	(±3.5)	29.8	(±3.1)	27.9	(±2.4)
Utah	14.8	(±2.5)	19.3	(±2.4)	17.1	(±1.8)
Vermont	21.1	(±2.9)	21.8	(±2.4)	21.5	(±1.8)
Virginia	26.3	(±3.7)	32.0	(±3.1)	29.2	(±2.5)
Washington	18.4	(±2.2)	19.8	(±2.0)	19.1	(±1.4)
West Virginia	41.3	(±3.5)	44.0	(±2.7)	42.7	(±2.4)
Wisconsin	22.1	(±3.1)	22.2	(±2.9)	22.1	(±2.2)
Wyoming	21.8	(±2.5)	18.9	(±2.2)	20.4	(±1.8)
Median	26.0		30.8		27.8	
Low	14.8		18.9		17.1	
High	49.5		54.0		51.4	

*No exercise, recreation, or physical activities (other than regular job duties) during the preceding month.

[†]Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

TABLE 3. Percentage of adults who reported cigarette smoking,* by sex — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 and 1997

State	1996			1997		
	Men (95% CI)	Women (95% CI)	Total (95% CI)	Men (95% CI)	Women (95% CI)	Total (95% CI)
Alabama	24.3 (±3.3)	20.7 (±2.4)	22.4 (±2.2)	28.6 (±3.3)	21.2 (±2.4)	24.7 (±2.0)
Alaska	30.8 (±5.3)	24.2 (±3.1)	27.7 (±3.2)	27.2 (±4.9)	25.8 (±4.3)	26.5 (±3.3)
Arizona	27.1 (±4.1)	20.5 (±3.1)	23.7 (±2.5)	22.0 (±3.9)	20.2 (±3.5)	21.1 (±2.5)
Arkansas	27.7 (±4.1)	23.1 (±2.7)	25.3 (±2.4)	32.0 (±4.3)	25.2 (±2.9)	28.4 (±2.5)
California	21.4 (±2.5)	15.9 (±1.6)	18.6 (±1.4)	22.4 (±2.4)	14.5 (±1.6)	18.4 (±1.4)
Colorado	24.5 (±3.5)	21.2 (±2.7)	22.8 (±2.2)	24.0 (±2.2)	21.1 (±2.9)	22.6 (±2.2)
Connecticut	22.8 (±3.5)	20.9 (±2.9)	21.8 (±2.2)	21.3 (±3.1)	21.9 (±2.7)	21.6 (±2.2)
Delaware	25.0 (±3.3)	23.5 (±2.7)	24.2 (±2.2)	29.2 (±3.5)	24.2 (±2.5)	26.6 (±2.2)
District of Columbia	24.0 (±4.3)	17.6 (±2.9)	20.5 (±2.5)	22.7 (±3.9)	15.4 (±2.7)	18.8 (±2.4)
Florida	23.3 (±2.4)	20.4 (±2.0)	21.8 (±1.6)	26.0 (±2.5)	21.4 (±2.0)	23.6 (±1.6)
Georgia	24.7 (±3.1)	16.3 (±2.2)	20.3 (±2.0)	25.2 (±3.1)	19.8 (±2.7)	22.4 (±2.2)
Hawaii	25.6 (±3.3)	18.8 (±2.5)	22.2 (±2.2)	21.5 (±2.9)	15.8 (±2.5)	18.7 (±2.2)
Idaho	21.2 (±2.5)	21.1 (±2.2)	21.1 (±1.8)	21.8 (±2.2)	18.1 (±2.0)	19.9 (±1.4)
Illinois	26.2 (±3.1)	23.5 (±2.4)	24.8 (±1.8)	25.0 (±2.7)	21.6 (±2.7)	23.2 (±1.8)
Indiana	31.5 (±3.1)	26.0 (±2.6)	28.6 (±2.2)	29.2 (±3.1)	23.8 (±2.7)	26.4 (±2.2)
Iowa	26.3 (±2.5)	21.2 (±2.0)	23.6 (±1.6)	25.5 (±2.4)	21.0 (±2.0)	23.1 (±1.6)
Kansas	26.1 (±3.3)	18.3 (±2.4)	22.1 (±2.0)	26.7 (±3.3)	18.8 (±2.4)	22.6 (±2.0)
Kentucky	34.0 (±3.9)	29.6 (±2.9)	31.7 (±1.8)	33.0 (±2.9)	28.7 (±2.7)	30.7 (±1.8)
Louisiana	31.6 (±3.9)	20.9 (±2.7)	25.9 (±2.4)	29.2 (±4.1)	20.3 (±2.7)	24.5 (±2.4)
Maine	28.9 (±2.5)	22.0 (±2.9)	25.3 (±2.4)	25.2 (±3.3)	20.4 (±2.7)	22.7 (±2.2)
Maryland	22.6 (±2.6)	19.4 (±2.0)	21.7 (±1.6)	21.7 (±2.4)	19.3 (±2.0)	20.4 (±1.6)
Massachusetts	23.9 (±3.5)	22.9 (±2.9)	23.4 (±2.4)	21.8 (±3.7)	19.3 (±2.5)	20.5 (±2.2)
Michigan	26.5 (±2.0)	24.8 (±1.8)	25.6 (±2.0)	29.6 (±2.9)	22.8 (±2.2)	26.0 (±1.8)
Minnesota	21.7 (±4.1)	19.5 (±2.5)	20.6 (±2.4)	24.1 (±2.0)	19.8 (±1.6)	21.9 (±1.4)
Mississippi	28.6 (±4.1)	18.5 (±2.5)	23.2 (±2.4)	28.3 (±4.1)	18.5 (±2.7)	23.1 (±2.5)
Missouri	29.0 (±3.9)	26.7 (±3.1)	27.8 (±2.5)	31.6 (±4.1)	26.0 (±2.9)	28.6 (±2.5)
Montana	20.5 (±3.1)	22.8 (±2.6)	21.7 (±2.2)	20.8 (±2.9)	20.2 (±2.7)	20.5 (±2.0)
Nevada	28.4 (±4.5)	19.0 (±2.5)	21.0 (±2.5)	24.3 (±3.1)	20.1 (±2.5)	22.1 (±2.0)
New Hampshire	25.5 (±4.3)	24.2 (±3.5)	28.2 (±2.9)	25.6 (±5.1)	30.5 (±4.5)	28.0 (±3.5)
New Jersey	24.9 (±3.7)	20.8 (±2.2)	24.8 (±2.7)	25.9 (±4.1)	23.6 (±2.9)	24.7 (±2.5)
New Mexico	24.9 (±5.1)	20.9 (±3.9)	22.8 (±3.1)	23.4 (±3.1)	19.5 (±2.4)	21.4 (±2.2)
New York	23.3 (±2.2)	23.2 (±1.8)	23.3 (±1.4)	21.6 (±3.3)	22.5 (±2.7)	22.1 (±2.1)
North Carolina	29.9 (±3.1)	21.9 (±2.4)	26.7 (±2.0)	29.7 (±2.7)	21.5 (±2.0)	23.1 (±1.6)
North Dakota	24.4 (±4.3)	22.4 (±2.9)	23.4 (±2.4)	24.3 (±3.1)	20.3 (±2.7)	25.9 (±2.2)
Ohio	33.9 (±3.7)	22.0 (±2.9)	26.3 (±3.1)	26.3 (±3.1)	25.1 (±2.5)	25.1 (±2.0)
Oklahoma	36.4 (±3.7)	24.1 (±2.9)	25.2 (±2.4)	24.0 (±3.7)	24.6 (±2.9)	24.6 (±2.4)

TABLE 3. (Continued) Percentage of adults who reported cigarette smoking,* by sex — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 and 1997

State	1996			1997		
	Men (95% CI) [†]	Women (95% CI)	Total (95% CI)	Men (95% CI)	Woman (95% CI)	Total (95% CI)
Oregon	24.4 (±2.7)	22.5 (±2.2)	23.4 (±1.8)	22.1 (±2.7)	19.3 (±2.2)	20.7 (±1.8)
Pennsylvania	23.8 (±2.4)	25.2 (±2.2)	24.5 (±1.6)	26.2 (±2.5)	22.4 (±2.0)	24.2 (±1.6)
Puerto Rico	19.8 (±3.3)	9.9 (±2.0)	14.5 (±2.0)	21.5 (±2.0)	8.2 (±1.6)	14.5 (±1.6)
Rhode Island	25.6 (±3.5)	19.7 (±2.5)	22.5 (±2.2)	25.5 (±3.5)	23.2 (±3.1)	24.3 (±2.4)
South Carolina	25.4 (±4.1)	23.6 (±3.1)	24.5 (±2.5)	29.5 (±3.5)	18.0 (±2.4)	23.4 (±2.0)
South Dakota	22.3 (±2.9)	19.2 (±2.4)	20.7 (±2.0)	28.0 (±2.0)	20.8 (±2.5)	24.3 (±2.2)
Tennessee	31.1 (±2.9)	25.2 (±2.2)	28.0 (±1.8)	27.9 (±3.1)	26.0 (±2.2)	26.9 (±2.0)
Texas	27.5 (±3.7)	18.6 (±2.5)	22.9 (±2.2)	28.0 (±3.1)	17.4 (±2.2)	22.6 (±2.0)
Utah	18.6 (±2.7)	13.4 (±2.2)	15.9 (±1.8)	16.1 (±2.5)	11.5 (±2.0)	13.8 (±1.6)
Vermont	26.6 (±3.7)	21.8 (±2.4)	24.1 (±2.2)	25.2 (±2.9)	21.5 (±2.4)	23.3 (±2.0)
Virginia	27.6 (±3.7)	22.2 (±2.7)	24.8 (±2.4)	26.0 (±3.3)	22.9 (±2.5)	24.4 (±2.2)
Washington	24.6 (±2.4)	22.4 (±2.2)	23.4 (±1.6)	25.0 (±2.7)	22.7 (±2.2)	23.8 (±1.8)
West Virginia	28.0 (±3.1)	25.5 (±2.5)	26.6 (±2.0)	27.3 (±3.1)	27.6 (±2.5)	27.4 (±2.0)
Wisconsin	27.5 (±3.5)	22.4 (±2.9)	24.9 (±2.4)	25.6 (±3.3)	20.9 (±2.7)	23.2 (±2.2)
Wyoming	24.4 (±2.9)	24.7 (±2.5)	24.6 (±2.0)	23.9 (±3.7)	24.0 (±2.9)	24.0 (±2.4)
Median	25.5	21.9	23.4	25.3	21.1	23.2
Low	18.6	9.9	14.5	16.1	8.2	13.8
High	34.0	29.6	31.7	33.0	30.5	30.7

*Ever smoked 100 cigarettes and currently smoke.

[†]Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

TABLE 4. Percentage of young adults* who reported cigarette smoking,[†] by sex — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 and 1997[‡]

State	Men		Women		Total	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	23.8	(±5.3)	19.3	(±3.9)	21.6	(±3.3)
Alaska	31.9	(±7.8)	27.0	(±6.7)	29.7	(±5.3)
Arizona	25.3	(±6.9)	23.3	(±6.1)	24.4	(±4.7)
Arkansas	31.9	(±8.4)	19.1	(±4.3)	25.7	(±4.9)
California	24.1	(±3.5)	15.3	(±2.5)	20.1	(±2.4)
Colorado	32.0	(±5.9)	28.0	(±5.5)	30.1	(±4.1)
Connecticut	30.3	(±6.5)	29.2	(±5.5)	29.8	(±4.3)
Delaware	30.9	(±6.1)	27.2	(±4.7)	29.0	(±3.7)
District of Columbia	21.5	(±5.9)	11.1	(±4.1)	16.2	(±3.7)
Florida	30.4	(±4.9)	21.9	(±3.3)	26.1	(±2.9)
Georgia	24.0	(±5.3)	21.2	(±4.5)	22.6	(±3.5)
Hawaii	26.9	(±5.3)	23.2	(±4.9)	25.3	(±3.7)
Idaho	26.0	(±3.9)	21.7	(±3.9)	23.9	(±2.7)
Illinois	27.5	(±4.3)	28.6	(±3.9)	28.1	(±2.9)
Indiana	34.3	(±5.1)	32.7	(±4.9)	33.5	(±3.5)
Iowa	30.4	(±4.1)	26.8	(±3.9)	28.6	(±2.9)
Kansas	27.3	(±5.7)	17.2	(±4.1)	22.6	(±3.5)
Kentucky	36.5	(±4.9)	32.0	(±3.5)	34.3	(±3.1)
Louisiana	30.2	(±6.3)	23.9	(±4.5)	27.0	(±3.9)
Maine	42.5	(±7.4)	24.2	(±5.9)	33.7	(±4.7)
Maryland	24.3	(±4.1)	20.6	(±3.5)	22.4	(±2.7)
Massachusetts	26.9	(±7.1)	24.6	(±4.7)	25.7	(±4.1)
Michigan	34.4	(±4.9)	26.9	(±3.9)	30.8	(±3.1)
Minnesota	28.0	(±3.5)	24.9	(±3.3)	26.5	(±2.4)
Mississippi	25.3	(±6.5)	20.7	(±4.9)	23.0	(±4.1)
Missouri	35.2	(±7.4)	28.4	(±5.3)	31.9	(±4.7)
Montana	22.1	(±5.3)	22.4	(±5.3)	22.3	(±3.5)
Nebraska	31.6	(±8.6)	26.7	(±4.9)	29.3	(±5.1)
Nevada	21.5	(±6.3)	27.0	(±6.9)	24.1	(±4.7)
New Hampshire	32.9	(±7.8)	36.9	(±6.7)	34.9	(±4.9)
New Jersey	29.8	(±5.9)	30.8	(±4.9)	30.3	(±3.9)
New Mexico	24.4	(±6.7)	26.8	(±6.5)	25.6	(±4.7)
New York	27.6	(±4.1)	27.5	(±3.3)	27.6	(±2.5)
North Carolina	32.7	(±4.9)	22.7	(±3.7)	27.9	(±3.1)
North Dakota	25.4	(±5.1)	26.7	(±5.1)	26.0	(±3.7)
Ohio	38.9	(±6.9)	32.2	(±5.3)	35.6	(±4.5)
Oklahoma	32.3	(±6.7)	26.8	(±5.7)	29.6	(±4.3)
Oregon	26.3	(±4.9)	23.8	(±4.3)	25.1	(±3.3)
Pennsylvania	30.3	(±4.5)	30.4	(±4.3)	30.3	(±3.1)
Puerto Rico	23.1	(±4.9)	8.6	(±2.9)	15.9	(±2.9)
Rhode Island	28.3	(±5.9)	30.9	(±6.1)	29.6	(±4.1)
South Carolina	32.1	(±6.9)	21.4	(±4.3)	26.8	(±4.1)
South Dakota	25.3	(±5.5)	25.2	(±4.7)	25.2	(±3.5)
Tennessee	31.6	(±4.7)	26.4	(±3.9)	29.1	(±3.1)
Texas	28.0	(±5.1)	18.4	(±3.9)	23.4	(±3.1)
Utah	22.8	(±3.9)	13.5	(±3.1)	18.1	(±2.5)
Vermont	37.9	(±7.1)	28.9	(±4.9)	33.4	(±4.5)
Virginia	30.1	(±5.3)	32.0	(±5.5)	31.0	(±3.7)
Washington	29.3	(±4.3)	29.0	(±4.3)	29.2	(±3.1)
West Virginia	26.0	(±5.1)	35.1	(±5.1)	30.5	(±3.5)
Wisconsin	30.4	(±6.1)	29.0	(±5.3)	29.7	(±4.1)
Wyoming	25.9	(±7.1)	26.5	(±5.7)	26.2	(±4.5)
Median	28.8		26.6		27.3	
Low	21.5		8.6		15.9	
High	42.5		36.9		35.6	

* Persons aged 18–29 years.

[†] Ever smoked ≥100 cigarettes and currently smokes.

[‡] Aggregated data.

[§] Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

TABLE 5. Percentage of adults who reported binge drinking,* by sex — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Men		Women		Total	
	%	(95% CI) [†]	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	18.3	(±2.9)	5.5	(±1.4)	11.4	(±1.6)
Alaska	24.9	(±4.9)	7.5	(±2.5)	16.5	(±2.9)
Arizona	12.2	(±3.3)	5.6	(±2.0)	8.8	(±2.0)
Arkansas	16.1	(±3.3)	3.1	(±1.0)	9.2	(±1.8)
California	23.5	(±2.4)	7.0	(±1.2)	15.2	(±1.4)
Colorado	23.6	(±3.3)	7.5	(±2.0)	15.3	(±2.0)
Connecticut	23.9	(±4.1)	8.0	(±2.0)	15.6	(±2.4)
Delaware	20.8	(±3.1)	4.0	(±1.2)	11.9	(±1.6)
District of Columbia	15.2	(±3.5)	9.4	(±2.4)	12.1	(±2.0)
Florida	20.3	(±2.4)	6.5	(±1.2)	13.1	(±1.4)
Georgia	15.0	(±2.5)	4.2	(±1.4)	9.4	(±1.4)
Hawaii	27.3	(±3.1)	6.8	(±1.8)	17.1	(±2.0)
Idaho	22.0	(±2.4)	8.2	(±1.8)	14.9	(±1.4)
Illinois	25.4	(±3.7)	8.3	(±2.0)	16.3	(±2.2)
Indiana	19.5	(±2.7)	6.4	(±1.6)	12.6	(±1.6)
Iowa	26.9	(±2.5)	9.7	(±1.6)	17.9	(±1.6)
Kansas	21.3	(±3.3)	5.9	(±1.6)	13.3	(±1.8)
Kentucky	15.7	(±2.2)	3.7	(±1.0)	9.4	(±1.2)
Louisiana	24.2	(±3.7)	7.4	(±1.8)	15.2	(±2.2)
Maine	22.5	(±3.9)	5.8	(±1.6)	13.8	(±2.2)
Maryland	9.8	(±1.8)	3.1	(±0.8)	6.3	(±1.0)
Massachusetts	27.5	(±4.1)	9.4	(±2.0)	17.9	(±2.4)
Michigan	29.1	(±2.9)	9.7	(±1.6)	18.9	(±1.8)
Minnesota	22.7	(±2.0)	8.9	(±1.2)	15.6	(±1.2)
Mississippi	17.4	(±3.5)	2.7	(±1.4)	9.5	(±1.8)
Missouri	23.8	(±3.7)	7.3	(±2.0)	15.1	(±2.2)
Montana	22.0	(±3.3)	6.7	(±1.8)	14.0	(±1.8)
Nebraska	24.9	(±3.5)	8.4	(±1.8)	16.3	(±2.0)
Nevada	29.0	(±6.3)	9.3	(±2.7)	19.2	(±3.7)
New Hampshire	25.1	(±3.7)	7.8	(±2.0)	16.1	(±2.2)
New Jersey	20.6	(±2.9)	6.2	(±1.6)	13.1	(±1.6)
New Mexico	23.1	(±3.7)	6.6	(±1.6)	14.6	(±2.2)
New York	13.5	(±2.2)	5.4	(±1.2)	9.2	(±1.2)
North Carolina	15.4	(±2.2)	3.3	(±1.0)	9.0	(±1.2)
North Dakota	26.4	(±3.3)	10.6	(±2.4)	18.4	(±2.0)
Ohio	13.6	(±2.5)	4.3	(±1.2)	8.7	(±1.4)
Oklahoma	13.7	(±3.1)	4.3	(±1.4)	8.8	(±1.8)
Oregon	21.9	(±2.9)	7.3	(±1.4)	14.3	(±1.6)
Pennsylvania	23.4	(±2.5)	6.8	(±1.6)	14.6	(±1.6)
Puerto Rico	21.1	(±3.1)	2.4	(±1.2)	10.9	(±1.6)
Rhode Island	21.6	(±3.5)	9.1	(±2.5)	14.9	(±2.2)
South Carolina	16.6	(±2.9)	3.7	(±1.2)	9.7	(±1.6)
South Dakota	32.1	(±3.3)	10.5	(±2.0)	20.9	(±2.0)
Tennessee	11.4	(±2.2)	3.4	(±1.0)	7.2	(±1.2)
Texas	27.9	(±3.1)	7.6	(±1.6)	17.4	(±1.8)
Utah	12.3	(±2.2)	3.4	(±1.0)	7.7	(±1.2)
Vermont	25.6	(±2.9)	7.3	(±1.8)	16.1	(±1.8)
Virginia	23.5	(±3.3)	6.1	(±1.6)	14.5	(±2.0)
Washington	22.7	(±2.5)	6.6	(±1.4)	14.5	(±1.6)
West Virginia	13.8	(±2.4)	3.6	(±1.2)	8.4	(±1.4)
Wisconsin	36.3	(±3.7)	11.2	(±2.4)	23.3	(±2.2)
Wyoming	23.5	(±2.9)	7.6	(±2.2)	15.4	(±2.0)
Median	22.3		6.7		14.5	
Low	9.8		2.4		6.3	
High	36.3		11.2		23.3	

* Consumption of ≥5 alcoholic beverages on at least one occasion (i.e., drinking pattern I) during the preceding month.

[†] Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

TABLE 6. Percentage of adults who reported chronic drinking,* by sex — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Men		Women		Total	
	%	(95% CI [†])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	5.7	(±1.8)	0.6	(±0.4)	3.0	(±1.0)
Alaska	6.6	(±2.9)	1.1	(±1.2)	4.0	(±1.6)
Arizona	4.1	(±2.2)	1.1	(±0.8)	2.6	(±1.2)
Arkansas	4.4	(±2.0)	0.4	(±0.4)	2.3	(±1.0)
California [‡]						
Colorado	5.0	(±1.6)	0.6	(±0.6)	2.7	(±0.8)
Connecticut	5.1	(±1.8)	1.5	(±1.2)	3.2	(±1.0)
Delaware	6.0	(±2.0)	1.0	(±0.6)	3.4	(±1.0)
District of Columbia	5.3	(±2.2)	1.0	(±0.8)	3.0	(±1.0)
Florida	6.8	(±1.6)	1.4	(±0.6)	4.0	(±0.8)
Georgia	3.0	(±1.0)	0.7	(±0.6)	1.8	(±0.6)
Hawaii	8.6	(±2.2)	1.4	(±0.8)	5.1	(±1.2)
Idaho	5.4	(±1.4)	0.7	(±0.4)	3.0	(±0.6)
Illinois	5.8	(±2.2)	1.2	(±0.8)	3.4	(±1.2)
Indiana	5.4	(±1.8)	0.7	(±0.6)	3.0	(±1.0)
Iowa	6.0	(±1.4)	1.2	(±0.6)	3.5	(±0.8)
Kansas	4.3	(±1.6)	0.5	(±0.4)	2.3	(±0.8)
Kentucky	4.9	(±1.4)	0.8	(±0.4)	2.7	(±0.6)
Louisiana	8.9	(±2.7)	0.7	(±0.6)	4.6	(±1.4)
Maine	4.5	(±1.8)	1.0	(±0.6)	2.7	(±1.0)
Maryland	2.3	(±0.8)	0.3	(±0.2)	1.2	(±0.4)
Massachusetts	6.7	(±2.4)	0.8	(±0.6)	3.6	(±1.2)
Michigan	7.0	(±1.8)	0.9	(±0.4)	3.8	(±0.8)
Minnesota	5.0	(±1.0)	0.7	(±0.4)	2.7	(±0.6)
Mississippi	4.4	(±2.0)	0.8	(±0.8)	2.5	(±1.0)
Missouri	6.2	(±2.4)	0.6	(±0.4)	3.2	(±1.2)
Montana	5.0	(±1.8)	0.3	(±0.4)	2.6	(±0.8)
Nebraska	4.6	(±1.6)	0.2	(±0.2)	2.3	(±0.8)
Nevada	7.2	(±2.7)	2.3	(±1.4)	4.7	(±1.6)
New Hampshire	4.9	(±2.0)	0.3	(±0.4)	2.5	(±1.0)
New Jersey	4.0	(±1.4)	0.3	(±0.4)	2.0	(±0.6)
New Mexico	6.9	(±2.0)	0.5	(±0.4)	3.6	(±1.0)
New York	3.9	(±1.2)	1.1	(±0.6)	2.4	(±0.6)
North Carolina	4.9	(±1.4)	0.8	(±0.4)	2.7	(±0.6)
North Dakota	4.2	(±1.4)	0.8	(±0.6)	2.5	(±0.8)
Ohio	4.1	(±1.4)	0.9	(±0.6)	2.4	(±0.8)
Oklahoma	3.9	(±2.0)	0.6	(±0.8)	2.2	(±1.0)
Oregon	6.3	(±1.6)	1.0	(±0.4)	3.5	(±0.8)
Pennsylvania	5.7	(±1.4)	0.8	(±0.4)	3.1	(±0.8)
Puerto Rico	7.6	(±2.0)	0.4	(±0.4)	3.7	(±1.0)
Rhode Island	7.8	(±2.2)	1.9	(±1.4)	4.6	(±1.4)
South Carolina	6.3	(±2.0)	0.6	(±0.6)	3.3	(±1.0)
South Dakota	5.9	(±1.8)	0.7	(±0.6)	3.2	(±0.8)
Tennessee	3.5	(±1.2)	0.3	(±0.2)	1.8	(±0.6)
Texas	8.2	(±1.8)	1.7	(±0.8)	4.9	(±1.0)
Utah	3.1	(±1.2)	0.4	(±0.4)	1.7	(±0.6)
Vermont	6.6	(±1.6)	1.8	(±1.4)	4.1	(±1.0)
Virginia	6.1	(±2.0)	0.7	(±0.4)	3.3	(±1.0)
Washington	6.5	(±1.6)	0.9	(±0.4)	3.6	(±0.8)
West Virginia	3.9	(±1.4)	0.5	(±0.4)	2.1	(±0.8)
Wisconsin	8.7	(±2.0)	1.6	(±0.8)	5.0	(±1.2)
Wyoming	5.0	(±1.6)	0.5	(±0.4)	2.8	(±0.8)
Median	5.4		0.8		3.0	
Low	2.3		0.2		1.2	
High	8.9		2.3		5.1	

* Consumption of ≥60 alcoholic beverages (i.e., drinking pattern II) during the preceding month.

† Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

‡ Data for California are excluded because of different wording of the question regarding chronic drinking.

TABLE 7. Percentage of adults who reported drinking and driving,* by sex — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Men		Women		Total	
	%	(95% CI [†])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	2.4	(±1.2)	0.7	(±0.6)	1.5	(±0.6)
Alaska	3.3	(±2.4)	0.9	(±1.0)	2.2	(±1.4)
Arizona	2.5	(±1.6)	0.4	(±0.4)	1.4	(±0.8)
Arkansas	2.7	(±1.4)	0.5	(±0.4)	1.6	(±0.8)
California	4.1	(±1.2)	1.0	(±0.4)	2.5	(±0.6)
Colorado	4.2	(±1.6)	0.9	(±0.6)	2.5	(±0.8)
Connecticut	2.7	(±1.2)	1.5	(±1.2)	2.1	(±0.8)
Delaware	3.9	(±1.8)	0.3	(±0.2)	2.0	(±0.8)
District of Columbia	3.7	(±2.2)	1.6	(±1.0)	2.5	(±1.2)
Florida	2.7	(±1.0)	1.1	(±0.4)	1.9	(±0.6)
Georgia	1.5	(±0.8)	0.7	(±0.6)	1.1	(±0.6)
Hawaii	3.4	(±1.2)	1.4	(±1.0)	2.4	(±0.8)
Idaho	2.2	(±0.8)	0.4	(±0.2)	1.3	(±0.4)
Illinois	5.1	(±2.0)	0.9	(±0.6)	2.8	(±1.0)
Indiana	3.4	(±1.2)	0.6	(±0.4)	1.9	(±0.6)
Iowa	6.0	(±1.4)	1.9	(±0.6)	3.8	(±0.8)
Kansas	4.2	(±1.4)	1.3	(±0.8)	2.7	(±0.8)
Kentucky	0.8	(±0.4)	0.4	(±0.4)	0.6	(±0.2)
Louisiana	5.8	(±2.2)	0.9	(±0.6)	3.2	(±1.0)
Maine	1.3	(±0.8)	0.5	(±0.4)	0.9	(±0.4)
Maryland	1.7	(±0.8)	0.2	(±0.2)	0.9	(±0.4)
Massachusetts	2.3	(±1.2)	1.3	(±0.8)	1.8	(±0.8)
Michigan	5.6	(±1.4)	1.5	(±0.8)	3.5	(±0.8)
Minnesota	5.9	(±1.2)	1.8	(±0.6)	3.8	(±0.6)
Mississippi	1.4	(±1.0)	1.0	(±1.0)	1.2	(±0.6)
Missouri	5.2	(±2.2)	1.0	(±0.8)	3.0	(±1.0)
Montana	4.5	(±1.6)	0.9	(±0.6)	2.6	(±0.8)
Nebraska	6.1	(±2.5)	1.7	(±0.8)	3.8	(±1.4)
Nevada	4.2	(±3.1)	2.0	(±1.6)	3.1	(±1.8)
New Hampshire	2.6	(±1.4)	1.3	(±0.8)	1.9	(±0.8)
New Jersey	1.8	(±1.0)	1.2	(±0.8)	1.5	(±0.6)
New Mexico	2.6	(±1.4)	0.9	(±0.6)	1.7	(±0.8)
New York	1.6	(±0.8)	0.2	(±0.2)	0.9	(±0.4)
North Carolina	2.0	(±0.8)	0.3	(±0.2)	1.1	(±0.4)
North Dakota	5.1	(±1.6)	2.4	(±1.0)	3.8	(±1.0)
Ohio	1.6	(±0.8)	0.5	(±0.4)	1.0	(±0.4)
Oklahoma	2.3	(±1.6)	0.7	(±0.6)	1.5	(±0.8)
Oregon	2.5	(±0.8)	0.7	(±0.4)	1.6	(±0.4)
Pennsylvania	3.2	(±1.0)	0.4	(±0.2)	1.7	(±0.4)
Puerto Rico	6.6	(±1.8)	0.2	(±0.2)	3.2	(±1.0)
Rhode Island	2.6	(±1.2)	0.7	(±0.6)	1.6	(±0.6)
South Carolina	1.5	(±1.0)	0.3	(±0.4)	0.9	(±0.4)
South Dakota	5.5	(±1.8)	2.0	(±0.8)	3.7	(±1.0)
Tennessee	1.7	(±1.0)	0.4	(±0.2)	1.0	(±0.4)
Texas	6.7	(±1.6)	1.5	(±0.6)	4.0	(±0.8)
Utah	1.4	(±0.8)	0.3	(±0.4)	0.8	(±0.4)
Vermont	5.4	(±2.2)	0.7	(±0.4)	3.0	(±1.2)
Virginia	3.7	(±1.2)	1.1	(±0.6)	2.4	(±0.8)
Washington	2.3	(±0.8)	1.1	(±0.6)	1.7	(±0.4)
West Virginia	1.4	(±0.8)	0.3	(±0.4)	0.8	(±0.4)
Wisconsin	8.9	(±2.2)	1.9	(±1.0)	5.3	(±1.2)
Wyoming	4.0	(±1.6)	1.3	(±0.8)	2.6	(±0.8)
Median	3.0		0.9		1.9	
Low	0.8		0.2		0.6	
High	8.9		2.4		5.3	

* At least once in the preceding month, operated a motor vehicle after drinking too much alcohol.

[†] Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

TABLE 8. Percentage of adults who reported always wearing a safety belt while driving or riding in a car, by sex — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Men		Women		Total	
	%	(95% CI*)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	56.5	(±3.9)	74.8	(±2.7)	66.2	(±2.4)
Alaska	60.2	(±5.3)	71.0	(±4.5)	65.3	(±3.5)
Arizona	80.3	(±3.3)	80.7	(±3.5)	80.5	(±2.5)
Arkansas	57.8	(±4.7)	72.3	(±3.1)	65.5	(±2.7)
California	85.1	(±1.8)	89.3	(±1.4)	87.2	(±1.2)
Colorado	68.1	(±3.7)	74.5	(±3.1)	71.4	(±2.4)
Connecticut	62.9	(±3.9)	74.8	(±2.5)	69.1	(±2.4)
Delaware	62.1	(±3.5)	77.0	(±2.4)	69.9	(±2.2)
District of Columbia	72.6	(±4.9)	82.6	(±2.7)	78.0	(±2.7)
Florida	68.1	(±2.7)	83.5	(±1.8)	76.1	(±1.8)
Georgia	68.9	(±3.5)	81.4	(±2.5)	75.4	(±2.2)
Hawaii	84.0	(±2.7)	90.4	(±2.0)	87.1	(±1.8)
Idaho	51.1	(±2.7)	67.8	(±2.2)	59.6	(±1.8)
Illinois	62.9	(±4.3)	72.7	(±3.3)	68.1	(±2.7)
Indiana	52.9	(±3.5)	70.0	(±2.9)	61.9	(±2.4)
Iowa	58.9	(±2.9)	74.7	(±2.2)	67.2	(±1.8)
Kansas	46.7	(±3.9)	60.5	(±2.9)	53.8	(±2.4)
Kentucky	54.9	(±3.1)	75.0	(±2.0)	65.4	(±2.0)
Louisiana	66.2	(±4.3)	81.5	(±2.7)	74.3	(±2.5)
Maine	61.7	(±3.9)	76.7	(±2.9)	69.5	(±2.5)
Maryland	68.7	(±2.7)	82.8	(±2.0)	76.1	(±1.8)
Massachusetts	56.9	(±4.1)	68.0	(±3.3)	62.7	(±2.7)
Michigan	65.0	(±3.1)	78.9	(±2.4)	72.3	(±2.0)
Minnesota	51.1	(±2.4)	67.8	(±2.0)	59.8	(±1.6)
Mississippi	47.9	(±4.5)	64.2	(±3.3)	56.5	(±2.7)
Missouri	54.7	(±4.3)	68.3	(±3.3)	61.9	(±2.7)
Montana	48.7	(±3.9)	66.1	(±3.1)	57.6	(±2.5)
Nebraska	49.4	(±3.9)	65.4	(±2.9)	57.7	(±2.5)
Nevada	62.4	(±6.3)	85.2	(±3.1)	73.7	(±3.7)
New Hampshire	48.1	(±4.7)	67.8	(±3.5)	58.3	(±2.9)
New Jersey	65.5	(±3.3)	78.3	(±2.4)	72.2	(±2.0)
New Mexico	79.2	(±3.3)	87.5	(±2.2)	83.5	(±2.0)
New York	66.2	(±2.9)	80.7	(±2.0)	73.8	(±1.8)
North Carolina	78.4	(±2.4)	90.5	(±1.4)	84.8	(±1.4)
North Dakota	29.0	(±3.5)	51.0	(±3.5)	40.2	(±2.5)
Ohio	65.7	(±3.5)	73.9	(±2.7)	70.0	(±2.2)
Oklahoma	56.7	(±4.1)	69.0	(±3.3)	63.1	(±2.7)
Oregon	79.0	(±2.5)	88.8	(±1.8)	84.0	(±1.6)
Pennsylvania	59.4	(±2.9)	74.3	(±2.4)	67.3	(±1.8)
Puerto Rico	71.1	(±3.3)	79.1	(±2.5)	75.4	(±2.0)
Rhode Island	52.3	(±3.9)	60.9	(±3.5)	56.8	(±2.5)
South Carolina	74.0	(±3.3)	86.3	(±2.2)	80.5	(±2.0)
South Dakota	33.6	(±3.5)	50.0	(±3.3)	42.0	(±2.4)
Tennessee	60.3	(±3.3)	71.9	(±2.4)	66.4	(±2.0)
Texas	75.5	(±2.9)	86.7	(±2.0)	81.3	(±1.8)
Utah	56.9	(±3.5)	72.6	(±2.7)	65.0	(±2.4)
Vermont	66.2	(±2.7)	80.8	(±2.4)	73.7	(±1.8)
Virginia	65.2	(±3.3)	77.8	(±2.7)	71.7	(±2.2)
Washington	69.2	(±2.9)	82.1	(±2.2)	75.8	(±1.8)
West Virginia	60.7	(±3.3)	79.4	(±2.4)	70.6	(±2.0)
Wisconsin	51.0	(±3.9)	70.9	(±2.9)	61.3	(±2.5)
Wyoming	44.0	(±3.7)	56.3	(±3.3)	50.2	(±2.5)
Median	61.9		74.8		69.3	
Low	29.0		50.0		40.2	
High	85.1		90.5		87.2	

*Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

TABLE 9. Percentage of adults who reported ever having been told by a health professional that they had high blood pressure, by sex — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Men		Women		Total	
	%	(95% CI*)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	24.8	(±3.1)	32.5	(±2.7)	28.9	(±2.2)
Alaska	20.3	(±4.1)	25.1	(±4.5)	22.6	(±3.1)
Arizona	15.3	(±2.7)	17.3	(±3.1)	16.3	(±2.2)
Arkansas	24.7	(±3.7)	27.8	(±2.9)	26.3	(±2.4)
California	20.5	(±2.0)	22.0	(±2.0)	21.3	(±1.4)
Colorado	19.3	(±2.9)	21.5	(±2.7)	20.4	(±2.0)
Connecticut	20.5	(±2.9)	20.7	(±2.5)	20.6	(±2.0)
Delaware	24.3	(±3.1)	26.6	(±2.5)	25.5	(±2.0)
District of Columbia	16.7	(±3.3)	21.6	(±3.1)	19.4	(±2.4)
Florida	25.2	(±2.5)	26.8	(±2.2)	26.1	(±1.6)
Georgia	18.4	(±2.5)	24.2	(±2.7)	21.4	(±2.0)
Hawaii	24.6	(±3.1)	23.3	(±2.9)	24.0	(±2.2)
Idaho	24.5	(±2.4)	23.7	(±2.0)	24.1	(±1.6)
Illinois	22.7	(±3.7)	25.6	(±3.1)	24.3	(±2.4)
Indiana	23.8	(±2.9)	26.4	(±2.7)	25.2	(±2.0)
Iowa	22.4	(±2.4)	24.3	(±2.0)	23.4	(±1.6)
Kansas	19.0	(±2.9)	22.6	(±2.5)	20.9	(±2.0)
Kentucky	26.5	(±2.5)	27.7	(±2.0)	27.1	(±1.6)
Louisiana	23.1	(±3.5)	26.9	(±3.1)	25.1	(±2.4)
Maine	22.3	(±3.1)	23.3	(±2.9)	22.8	(±2.2)
Maryland	22.9	(±2.4)	24.6	(±2.2)	23.8	(±1.6)
Massachusetts	20.1	(±3.3)	19.5	(±2.7)	19.8	(±2.2)
Michigan	22.4	(±2.7)	24.2	(±2.4)	23.3	(±1.8)
Minnesota	20.1	(±1.8)	22.2	(±1.8)	21.2	(±1.2)
Mississippi	33.1	(±4.3)	35.5	(±3.3)	34.4	(±2.7)
Missouri	25.0	(±3.7)	29.4	(±3.1)	27.3	(±2.4)
Montana	22.2	(±3.1)	23.5	(±2.7)	22.9	(±2.0)
Nebraska	21.5	(±2.9)	23.1	(±2.4)	22.4	(±1.8)
Nevada	26.4	(±5.1)	21.8	(±4.1)	24.1	(±3.3)
New Hampshire	23.4	(±3.7)	21.9	(±2.9)	22.6	(±2.2)
New Jersey	24.0	(±2.9)	23.3	(±2.4)	23.6	(±2.0)
New Mexico	22.7	(±3.1)	20.0	(±2.5)	21.3	(±2.2)
New York	21.6	(±2.5)	23.7	(±2.0)	22.7	(±1.6)
North Carolina	21.0	(±2.2)	25.5	(±2.2)	23.3	(±1.6)
North Dakota	25.6	(±3.1)	25.4	(±2.9)	25.5	(±2.2)
Ohio	21.2	(±2.9)	22.7	(±2.4)	22.0	(±2.0)
Oklahoma	20.8	(±3.1)	22.5	(±2.7)	21.7	(±2.2)
Oregon	22.3	(±2.5)	23.3	(±2.2)	22.8	(±1.8)
Pennsylvania	20.7	(±2.4)	22.5	(±2.0)	21.7	(±1.6)
Puerto Rico	19.2	(±2.7)	22.3	(±2.4)	20.9	(±1.8)
Rhode Island	20.4	(±3.1)	24.3	(±2.9)	22.5	(±2.2)
South Carolina	25.5	(±3.1)	28.0	(±2.7)	26.9	(±2.0)
South Dakota	18.4	(±2.7)	22.7	(±2.5)	20.6	(±2.0)
Tennessee	24.6	(±2.9)	30.6	(±2.4)	27.8	(±1.8)
Texas	20.8	(±2.7)	25.3	(±2.5)	23.1	(±1.8)
Utah	22.3	(±3.1)	22.8	(±2.7)	22.5	(±2.2)
Vermont	21.6	(±2.7)	20.3	(±2.2)	20.9	(±1.8)
Virginia	23.9	(±3.1)	25.0	(±2.5)	24.5	(±2.0)
Washington	21.3	(±2.4)	25.0	(±2.2)	23.2	(±1.6)
West Virginia	28.1	(±2.9)	28.5	(±2.5)	28.3	(±2.0)
Wisconsin	24.3	(±3.3)	22.1	(±2.7)	23.1	(±2.2)
Wyoming	21.1	(±2.7)	23.1	(±2.5)	22.1	(±2.0)
Median	22.3		23.6		23.0	
Low	15.3		17.3		16.3	
High	33.1		35.5		34.4	

*Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

TABLE 10. Percentage of adults who reported ever having been told by a health professional that they had diabetes, by sex – Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 and 1997

State	1996			1997			Total		
	Men % (95% CI*)	Women % (95% CI)	Total % (95% CI)	Men % (95% CI)	Women % (95% CI)	Total % (95% CI)	Men % (95% CI)	Women % (95% CI)	Total % (95% CI)
Alabama	6.7 (± 2.0)	7.9 (± 1.6)	7.3 (± 1.6)	5.7 (± 1.6)	8.1 (± 1.6)	7.0 (± 1.6)	7.0 (± 1.2)	7.0 (± 1.2)	7.0 (± 1.2)
Alaska	3.5 (± 2.2)	3.5 (± 2.2)	3.5 (± 2.2)	2.9 (± 1.6)	2.9 (± 1.6)	2.9 (± 1.6)	3.8 (± 1.8)	3.8 (± 1.8)	3.3 (± 1.2)
Arizona	4.2 (± 1.6)	2.9 (± 1.8)	5.1 (± 1.4)	4.6 (± 1.2)	3.6 (± 1.2)	2.3 (± 1.2)	3.9 (± 1.8)	3.9 (± 1.8)	3.1 (± 1.2)
Arkansas	4.1 (± 1.6)	5.1 (± 1.6)	5.1 (± 1.4)	4.6 (± 1.2)	5.7 (± 1.0)	5.7 (± 1.2)	4.6 (± 1.4)	5.1 (± 1.4)	5.1 (± 1.2)
California	5.3 (± 1.6)	5.0 (± 1.0)	5.0 (± 1.2)	5.1 (± 0.8)	5.4 (± 0.8)	5.4 (± 1.2)	5.7 (± 1.2)	5.6 (± 1.2)	5.6 (± 0.8)
Colorado	3.3 (± 1.4)	2.7 (± 1.4)	3.0 (± 1.2)	3.0 (± 0.8)	3.9 (± 1.4)	3.9 (± 1.6)	3.9 (± 1.6)	3.9 (± 1.0)	3.9 (± 1.0)
Connecticut	3.2 (± 1.6)	3.5 (± 1.4)	4.4 (± 1.6)	4.4 (± 1.0)	5.1 (± 1.6)	5.1 (± 1.6)	5.2 (± 1.6)	5.2 (± 1.6)	5.2 (± 1.0)
Delaware	5.9 (± 1.6)	4.7 (± 1.2)	5.3 (± 1.6)	5.3 (± 1.0)	5.9 (± 1.6)	5.9 (± 1.6)	6.9 (± 1.4)	6.4 (± 1.4)	6.4 (± 1.0)
District of Columbia	6.0 (± 2.5)	5.3 (± 1.8)	5.6 (± 1.8)	5.6 (± 1.6)	3.9 (± 1.8)	3.9 (± 1.8)	5.1 (± 1.6)	4.6 (± 1.6)	4.6 (± 1.2)
Florida	5.7 (± 1.4)	4.7 (± 1.0)	5.2 (± 1.0)	5.2 (± 0.8)	6.8 (± 1.4)	4.8 (± 1.0)	4.8 (± 1.0)	5.7 (± 1.0)	5.7 (± 0.8)
Georgia	3.8 (± 1.2)	4.5 (± 1.2)	4.1 (± 1.2)	4.1 (± 0.8)	2.7 (± 1.0)	5.4 (± 1.0)	5.4 (± 1.4)	4.1 (± 1.0)	4.1 (± 1.0)
Hawaii	4.6 (± 1.6)	4.7 (± 1.6)	4.6 (± 1.4)	4.6 (± 1.0)	4.3 (± 1.6)	5.6 (± 1.6)	5.6 (± 1.6)	5.0 (± 1.2)	5.0 (± 1.2)
Idaho	4.0 (± 1.2)	2.9 (± 1.2)	3.5 (± 1.2)	3.5 (± 0.8)	4.5 (± 1.0)	3.5 (± 0.8)	4.0 (± 0.8)	4.0 (± 0.6)	4.0 (± 0.6)
Illinois	5.7 (± 1.4)	5.9 (± 1.4)	5.8 (± 1.4)	5.8 (± 1.0)	7.0 (± 1.8)	7.1 (± 1.8)	7.0 (± 1.4)	7.0 (± 1.2)	7.0 (± 1.2)
Indiana	6.1 (± 1.8)	4.6 (± 1.2)	5.3 (± 1.2)	5.3 (± 1.0)	5.0 (± 1.6)	5.5 (± 1.6)	5.5 (± 1.4)	5.3 (± 1.0)	5.3 (± 1.0)
Iowa	3.8 (± 1.0)	4.6 (± 1.0)	4.2 (± 1.0)	4.2 (± 0.8)	4.3 (± 1.2)	4.9 (± 1.0)	4.9 (± 1.0)	4.6 (± 0.8)	4.6 (± 0.8)
Kansas	3.2 (± 1.2)	4.0 (± 1.4)	3.6 (± 1.4)	3.6 (± 1.0)	2.6 (± 1.2)	3.4 (± 1.0)	3.4 (± 1.0)	3.0 (± 0.8)	3.0 (± 0.8)
Kentucky	4.2 (± 1.2)	4.7 (± 1.0)	4.5 (± 1.0)	4.5 (± 0.8)	5.6 (± 1.4)	5.0 (± 1.0)	5.0 (± 1.0)	5.3 (± 0.8)	5.3 (± 0.8)
Louisiana	5.4 (± 1.8)	7.6 (± 2.0)	6.6 (± 2.0)	6.6 (± 1.4)	5.5 (± 2.0)	5.5 (± 2.0)	5.5 (± 1.6)	5.5 (± 1.2)	5.5 (± 1.2)
Maine	3.7 (± 1.4)	4.8 (± 1.4)	4.2 (± 1.4)	4.2 (± 1.0)	4.9 (± 1.6)	4.9 (± 1.6)	4.9 (± 1.6)	4.9 (± 1.2)	4.9 (± 1.2)
Maryland	4.9 (± 1.2)	5.4 (± 1.2)	5.1 (± 1.2)	5.1 (± 0.8)	5.7 (± 1.4)	6.0 (± 1.2)	6.0 (± 1.2)	5.9 (± 1.0)	5.9 (± 1.0)
Massachusetts	4.6 (± 1.6)	5.8 (± 1.6)	5.3 (± 1.6)	5.3 (± 1.2)	4.3 (± 1.2)	4.9 (± 1.2)	4.9 (± 1.0)	4.6 (± 0.8)	4.6 (± 0.8)
Michigan	5.3 (± 1.6)	6.3 (± 1.6)	5.8 (± 1.4)	5.8 (± 1.0)	5.2 (± 1.4)	6.4 (± 1.4)	6.4 (± 1.4)	5.8 (± 1.0)	5.8 (± 1.0)
Minnesota	4.4 (± 1.0)	4.6 (± 1.0)	4.5 (± 1.0)	4.5 (± 0.6)	4.0 (± 0.8)	4.0 (± 0.8)	4.0 (± 0.8)	3.9 (± 0.6)	3.9 (± 0.6)
Mississippi	5.8 (± 2.0)	6.4 (± 1.8)	6.1 (± 1.6)	6.1 (± 1.2)	5.1 (± 2.0)	6.9 (± 1.8)	6.9 (± 1.8)	6.1 (± 1.4)	6.1 (± 1.4)
Missouri	3.9 (± 1.6)	4.8 (± 1.6)	4.4 (± 1.6)	4.4 (± 1.2)	5.4 (± 1.8)	4.2 (± 1.6)	4.2 (± 1.6)	4.8 (± 1.2)	4.8 (± 1.2)
Montana	3.7 (± 1.4)	3.7 (± 1.2)	3.7 (± 1.2)	3.7 (± 1.0)	3.5 (± 1.4)	3.5 (± 1.4)	3.5 (± 1.0)	3.2 (± 0.8)	3.2 (± 0.8)
Nebraska	5.6 (± 1.8)	5.8 (± 1.6)	5.3 (± 1.4)	5.3 (± 1.2)	5.0 (± 1.4)	4.5 (± 1.2)	4.6 (± 1.2)	4.2 (± 1.2)	4.2 (± 1.2)
Nevada	5.0 (± 2.2)	2.5 (± 1.4)	4.2 (± 1.2)	4.2 (± 1.2)	5.4 (± 3.1)	2.6 (± 1.4)	2.6 (± 1.4)	4.0 (± 1.8)	4.0 (± 1.8)
New Hampshire	3.4 (± 1.4)	4.5 (± 1.4)	4.0 (± 1.4)	4.0 (± 1.0)	3.8 (± 1.6)	4.1 (± 1.4)	4.1 (± 1.4)	3.9 (± 1.0)	3.9 (± 1.0)
New Jersey	4.7 (± 1.4)	4.5 (± 1.4)	4.6 (± 1.2)	4.6 (± 0.8)	5.5 (± 1.4)	5.1 (± 1.6)	5.1 (± 1.6)	5.3 (± 1.0)	5.3 (± 1.0)
New Mexico	5.0 (± 2.5)	3.8 (± 1.6)	4.4 (± 1.6)	4.4 (± 1.2)	5.3 (± 1.6)	4.6 (± 1.4)	4.6 (± 1.4)	4.8 (± 1.2)	4.8 (± 1.2)
New York	3.9 (± 1.0)	3.4 (± 0.8)	3.6 (± 0.8)	3.6 (± 1.0)	5.2 (± 1.4)	4.5 (± 1.0)	4.5 (± 1.0)	4.8 (± 0.8)	4.8 (± 0.8)
North Carolina	4.2 (± 2.2)	4.6 (± 2.2)	4.4 (± 1.2)	4.4 (± 0.8)	4.5 (± 1.0)	5.5 (± 1.0)	5.5 (± 1.0)	5.0 (± 0.8)	5.0 (± 0.8)
North Dakota	2.3 (± 1.2)	3.8 (± 1.2)	3.1 (± 1.2)	3.1 (± 0.8)	3.6 (± 1.4)	3.5 (± 1.2)	3.5 (± 1.2)	3.5 (± 1.0)	3.5 (± 1.0)
Ohio	3.9 (± 1.6)	6.0 (± 1.6)	5.0 (± 1.2)	5.0 (± 1.2)	3.9 (± 1.2)	5.5 (± 1.4)	5.5 (± 1.4)	4.7 (± 1.0)	4.7 (± 1.0)
Oklahoma	3.1 (± 1.4)	4.4 (± 1.4)	3.8 (± 1.6)	3.8 (± 1.0)	5.5 (± 1.6)	6.4 (± 1.6)	6.4 (± 1.6)	5.9 (± 1.2)	5.9 (± 1.2)

TABLE 10. (Continued) Percentage of adults who reported ever having been told by a health professional that they had diabetes, by sex - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 and 1997

State	1996			1997		
	Men % (95% CI*)	Women % (95% CI)	Total % (95% CI)	Men % (95% CI)	Women % (95% CI)	Total % (95% CI)
Oregon	4.0 (±1.2)	4.9 (±1.2)	4.5 (±0.8)	4.5 (±1.2)	4.9 (±1.2)	4.7 (±1.2)
Pennsylvania	4.8 (±1.2)	6.4 (±1.2)	5.7 (±0.8)	5.1 (±1.2)	5.1 (±1.0)	5.1 (±0.8)
Puerto Rico	12.1 (±2.5)	9.7 (±1.8)	10.8 (±1.6)	9.9 (±2.0)	11.0 (±1.8)	10.5 (±1.4)
Rhode Island	4.8 (±1.6)	4.2 (±1.6)	4.5 (±1.0)	4.5 (±1.4)	5.9 (±1.6)	4.9 (±1.0)
South Carolina	5.2 (±1.8)	5.7 (±1.6)	5.4 (±1.2)	4.6 (±1.6)	5.1 (±1.2)	4.9 (±1.0)
South Dakota	4.1 (±1.4)	4.4 (±1.2)	4.3 (±1.0)	3.5 (±1.4)	4.2 (±1.2)	3.8 (±1.0)
Tennessee	4.2 (±1.2)	5.8 (±1.2)	5.0 (±0.8)	3.4 (±1.0)	5.2 (±1.2)	4.4 (±0.8)
Texas	3.4 (±1.6)	4.1 (±1.2)	3.7 (±1.0)	5.0 (±1.6)	6.7 (±1.4)	5.9 (±1.0)
Utah	3.7 (±1.2)	2.9 (±1.0)	3.3 (±0.8)	4.6 (±1.6)	3.7 (±1.4)	4.1 (±1.0)
Vermont	4.0 (±1.2)	3.8 (±1.0)	3.9 (±0.8)	4.9 (±2.0)	4.5 (±1.2)	4.7 (±1.2)
Virginia	4.0 (±1.4)	6.8 (±1.8)	5.5 (±1.2)	3.8 (±1.2)	4.5 (±1.0)	4.2 (±0.8)
Washington	3.0 (±1.0)	3.8 (±1.0)	3.4 (±0.6)	3.3 (±1.0)	4.9 (±1.0)	4.1 (±0.8)
West Virginia	5.9 (±1.6)	5.8 (±1.4)	5.9 (±1.0)	7.2 (±1.8)	5.6 (±1.2)	6.3 (±1.0)
Wisconsin	5.3 (±2.4)	4.1 (±1.4)	4.7 (±1.4)	5.2 (±2.2)	4.2 (±1.2)	4.7 (±1.2)
Wyoming	3.6 (±1.2)	4.8 (±1.2)	4.2 (±0.8)	2.5 (±1.0)	3.6 (±1.0)	3.0 (±0.8)
Median	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.8
Low	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.6	3.0
High	12.1	9.7	10.8	11.0		10.5

*Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

TABLE 11. Percentage of adults who reported ever having been told by a health professional that they had high blood cholesterol,* by sex — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Men		Women		Total	
	%	(95% CI [†])	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	28.7	(±4.1)	28.9	(±2.9)	28.8	(±2.4)
Alaska	24.8	(±5.3)	26.2	(±5.3)	25.5	(±3.7)
Arizona	30.1	(±4.9)	33.5	(±4.5)	31.9	(±3.5)
Arkansas	32.7	(±4.9)	28.1	(±3.5)	30.1	(±2.9)
California	30.2	(±2.9)	30.5	(±2.4)	30.4	(±2.0)
Colorado	30.0	(±4.1)	26.1	(±3.5)	27.9	(±2.7)
Connecticut	25.1	(±3.7)	23.7	(±2.9)	24.3	(±2.4)
Delaware	27.9	(±3.5)	29.7	(±2.9)	28.9	(±2.4)
District of Columbia	16.3	(±3.9)	19.6	(±3.1)	18.2	(±2.5)
Florida	30.3	(±2.9)	33.3	(±2.5)	31.9	(±2.0)
Georgia	20.6	(±3.3)	26.9	(±2.9)	24.1	(±2.2)
Hawaii	31.2	(±3.9)	31.8	(±3.7)	31.5	(±2.7)
Idaho	30.3	(±2.9)	29.3	(±2.9)	29.8	(±2.2)
Illinois	33.1	(±5.3)	35.2	(±4.1)	34.3	(±3.3)
Indiana	26.8	(±3.7)	30.9	(±3.3)	29.0	(±2.5)
Iowa	27.4	(±2.9)	28.6	(±2.5)	28.1	(±2.0)
Kansas	27.2	(±4.5)	28.8	(±3.5)	28.1	(±2.7)
Kentucky	28.5	(±3.1)	31.5	(±2.4)	30.1	(±2.0)
Louisiana	24.1	(±4.5)	28.5	(±3.5)	26.6	(±2.9)
Maine	32.7	(±4.3)	31.7	(±3.7)	32.2	(±2.7)
Maryland	28.6	(±2.9)	28.7	(±2.5)	28.6	(±2.0)
Massachusetts	24.7	(±4.1)	25.2	(±3.3)	25.0	(±2.5)
Michigan	31.5	(±3.5)	30.9	(±2.9)	31.2	(±2.4)
Minnesota	30.4	(±2.7)	31.9	(±2.4)	31.2	(±1.8)
Mississippi	27.6	(±4.7)	29.7	(±3.7)	28.8	(±2.9)
Missouri	30.1	(±4.5)	30.8	(±3.7)	30.5	(±2.9)
Montana	29.9	(±4.1)	32.0	(±3.7)	31.0	(±2.7)
Nebraska	32.5	(±4.5)	28.0	(±3.3)	30.0	(±2.7)
Nevada	29.8	(±7.1)	29.4	(±5.3)	29.6	(±4.3)
New Hampshire	30.8	(±4.5)	31.1	(±3.9)	30.9	(±2.9)
New Jersey	26.4	(±3.7)	29.2	(±2.9)	27.9	(±2.4)
New Mexico	28.7	(±4.3)	27.3	(±3.3)	28.0	(±2.7)
New York	26.2	(±3.1)	29.6	(±2.5)	28.0	(±2.0)
North Carolina	25.2	(±2.7)	27.5	(±2.4)	26.5	(±1.8)
North Dakota	27.8	(±4.1)	31.6	(±3.5)	29.8	(±2.7)
Ohio	28.4	(±3.9)	27.0	(±3.1)	27.7	(±2.5)
Oklahoma	20.0	(±3.7)	23.8	(±3.1)	22.0	(±2.5)
Oregon	31.2	(±3.3)	32.6	(±2.7)	32.0	(±2.2)
Pennsylvania	25.5	(±2.9)	26.2	(±2.4)	25.9	(±2.0)
Puerto Rico	23.2	(±3.3)	25.3	(±2.7)	24.4	(±2.2)
Rhode Island	27.1	(±3.9)	28.9	(±3.3)	28.1	(±2.5)
South Carolina	22.6	(±3.7)	25.9	(±2.9)	24.5	(±2.4)
South Dakota	24.9	(±3.7)	26.3	(±3.1)	25.7	(±2.4)
Tennessee	26.1	(±3.5)	32.2	(±2.5)	29.5	(±2.2)
Texas	26.6	(±3.5)	30.4	(±2.9)	28.7	(±2.4)
Utah	27.5	(±3.9)	25.3	(±3.5)	26.4	(±2.5)
Vermont	26.1	(±3.3)	25.7	(±2.5)	25.9	(±2.2)
Virginia	32.6	(±4.3)	26.6	(±2.9)	29.5	(±2.5)
Washington	24.4	(±2.7)	26.8	(±2.4)	25.6	(±1.8)
West Virginia	31.0	(±3.7)	33.2	(±3.1)	32.2	(±2.4)
Wisconsin	26.6	(±3.9)	27.2	(±3.3)	26.9	(±2.5)
Wyoming	32.2	(±3.7)	27.8	(±2.9)	29.9	(±2.4)
Median	27.9		28.8		28.7	
Low	16.3		19.6		18.2	
High	33.1		35.2		34.3	

* Among adults who had ever had their blood cholesterol checked.

† Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

TABLE 12. Percentage of adults who reported ever having their blood cholesterol tested, by sex – Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Ever had blood cholesterol tested			Had blood cholesterol tested in the previous 5 years		
	% (95% CI*)	Men (95% CI)	Women (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	Men (95% CI)	Women (95% CI)
Alabama	69.3 (±3.5)	79.6 (±2.5)	74.8 (±2.2)	65.2 (±3.5)	76.2 (±2.5)	71.0 (±2.4)
Alaska	63.0 (±5.5)	72.2 (±4.5)	67.4 (±3.5)	58.9 (±5.5)	66.2 (±4.9)	62.4 (±3.7)
Arizona	68.1 (±4.9)	73.6 (±3.7)	70.9 (±3.1)	65.8 (±5.1)	71.0 (±3.9)	68.5 (±3.3)
Arkansas	59.0 (±4.5)	67.4 (±3.5)	63.5 (±2.7)	55.6 (±4.5)	61.8 (±3.5)	58.6 (±2.7)
California	64.8 (±2.7)	74.9 (±2.2)	69.9 (±1.8)	60.3 (±2.7)	71.1 (±2.2)	65.8 (±1.8)
Colorado	72.3 (±3.7)	78.8 (±3.1)	75.6 (±2.4)	66.1 (±3.7)	73.2 (±3.3)	69.7 (±2.5)
Connecticut	76.8 (±3.9)	78.9 (±2.5)	77.9 (±2.4)	72.4 (±4.1)	74.2 (±2.7)	73.3 (±2.4)
Delaware	72.2 (±3.3)	75.8 (±2.7)	74.1 (±2.2)	68.0 (±3.5)	70.5 (±2.9)	69.3 (±2.2)
District of Columbia	77.1 (±4.3)	84.9 (±2.5)	81.3 (±2.5)	75.5 (±4.3)	82.6 (±2.7)	79.4 (±2.5)
Florida	76.0 (±2.7)	81.8 (±2.0)	79.0 (±1.6)	72.0 (±2.7)	78.3 (±2.2)	75.3 (±1.8)
Georgia	70.6 (±3.6)	80.6 (±2.6)	75.8 (±2.2)	67.5 (±3.5)	77.2 (±3.5)	72.6 (±2.4)
Hawaii	73.2 (±3.3)	76.2 (±2.9)	74.7 (±2.2)	68.4 (±3.5)	70.6 (±3.1)	69.5 (±2.4)
Idaho	71.6 (±2.4)	73.8 (±2.4)	72.7 (±1.6)	64.1 (±2.7)	65.9 (±2.5)	65.0 (±1.8)
Illinois	68.0 (±4.5)	75.3 (±3.3)	71.9 (±2.7)	63.4 (±4.7)	70.6 (±2.9)	67.2 (±2.9)
Indiana	68.8 (±3.3)	74.8 (±2.7)	71.9 (±2.2)	63.5 (±3.3)	69.0 (±3.1)	66.4 (±2.4)
Iowa	68.8 (±2.7)	76.7 (±2.2)	72.9 (±1.8)	61.9 (±2.9)	66.1 (±2.4)	62.0 (±2.0)
Kansas	56.4 (±2.9)	60.3 (±2.9)	58.4 (±2.4)	53.0 (±3.9)	56.7 (±3.1)	54.9 (±2.5)
Kentucky	66.8 (±2.9)	75.0 (±2.2)	71.1 (±1.8)	61.1 (±3.1)	69.6 (±2.4)	65.6 (±2.0)
Louisiana	66.5 (±4.3)	72.1 (±3.1)	69.8 (±2.5)	62.6 (±4.5)	69.6 (±3.3)	66.3 (±2.7)
Maine	73.5 (±3.7)	81.1 (±2.9)	77.5 (±2.5)	67.9 (±4.5)	75.5 (±3.1)	71.8 (±2.5)
Maryland	73.7 (±2.5)	80.6 (±2.0)	77.4 (±1.6)	70.7 (±2.7)	78.0 (±2.2)	74.5 (±1.8)
Massachusetts	76.4 (±3.7)	81.4 (±2.7)	79.1 (±2.4)	72.4 (±3.9)	76.8 (±2.9)	74.7 (±2.4)
Michigan	71.8 (±2.9)	79.1 (±2.4)	75.6 (±2.0)	67.0 (±3.1)	74.9 (±2.5)	71.1 (±2.0)
Minnesota	59.7 (±2.2)	71.6 (±2.0)	65.9 (±1.6)	54.5 (±2.4)	67.5 (±2.0)	61.2 (±1.6)
Mississippi	62.0 (±4.9)	70.4 (±3.5)	66.5 (±2.9)	58.1 (±4.9)	66.4 (±3.5)	62.5 (±2.9)
Missouri	71.9 (±4.1)	76.7 (±3.1)	74.4 (±2.5)	68.2 (±4.1)	72.4 (±3.1)	70.4 (±2.5)
Montana	71.4 (±3.7)	71.4 (±3.3)	71.4 (±2.5)	63.0 (±3.9)	63.4 (±3.3)	63.2 (±2.5)
Nebraska	69.5 (±5.9)	76.9 (±4.1)	73.3 (±3.5)	61.5 (±5.9)	69.2 (±4.5)	65.5 (±3.7)
Nevada	67.2 (±4.1)	76.2 (±2.9)	71.7 (±3.5)	64.4 (±4.5)	72.5 (±4.5)	68.4 (±3.7)
New Hampshire	76.4 (±4.1)	79.0 (±2.9)	77.7 (±2.7)	71.1 (±4.5)	74.9 (±3.1)	73.0 (±2.7)
New Jersey	76.3 (±3.1)	79.7 (±2.4)	78.1 (±2.0)	73.6 (±3.3)	76.9 (±2.5)	75.3 (±2.0)
New Mexico	65.1 (±3.7)	70.9 (±3.3)	68.0 (±2.5)	59.2 (±3.9)	66.2 (±3.3)	62.8 (±2.5)
New York	73.9 (±2.7)	77.7 (±2.2)	75.9 (±1.6)	70.0 (±2.9)	74.7 (±2.2)	72.5 (±1.8)
North Carolina	71.1 (±2.7)	79.7 (±3.0)	75.7 (±2.4)	67.0 (±2.9)	76.7 (±2.2)	72.1 (±1.8)
North Dakota	68.7 (±3.5)	74.9 (±3.3)	71.8 (±2.4)	60.3 (±3.7)	67.1 (±3.5)	63.8 (±2.5)
Ohio	68.0 (±3.7)	71.8 (±2.9)	70.0 (±2.7)	64.1 (±3.7)	68.6 (±2.7)	66.5 (±2.4)
Oklahoma	76.1 (±3.7)	78.7 (±2.9)	77.5 (±2.4)	73.1 (±3.9)	75.7 (±3.1)	74.4 (±2.4)

TABLE 12. (Continued) Percentage of adults who reported ever having their blood cholesterol tested, by sex - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Ever had blood cholesterol tested			Had blood cholesterol tested in the previous 5 years		
	Men % (95% CI*)	Women % (95% CI)	Total % (95% CI)	Men % (95% CI)	Women % (95% CI)	Total % (95% CI)
Oregon	70.9 (±3.1)	76.7 (±2.4)	73.9 (±2.0)	65.0 (±3.1)	71.2 (±2.5)	68.2 (±2.0)
Pennsylvania	69.4 (±2.7)	74.7 (±2.4)	72.2 (±1.8)	66.3 (±2.9)	70.5 (±2.4)	68.5 (±2.0)
Puerto Rico	74.5 (±3.1)	86.6 (±2.2)	80.9 (±2.0)	72.2 (±3.3)	85.5 (±2.2)	79.3 (±2.0)
Rhode Island	75.5 (±3.5)	80.8 (±2.9)	78.3 (±2.4)	71.7 (±3.7)	77.5 (±2.9)	74.7 (±2.4)
South Carolina	70.6 (±3.7)	78.7 (±2.5)	74.9 (±2.2)	67.8 (±3.9)	76.1 (±2.7)	72.2 (±2.4)
South Dakota	63.5 (±3.5)	73.1 (±3.1)	68.6 (±2.4)	59.0 (±3.7)	67.1 (±3.3)	63.2 (±2.5)
Tennessee	69.5 (±3.3)	76.3 (±2.4)	73.1 (±2.0)	65.8 (±3.1)	74.3 (±2.4)	70.3 (±2.0)
Texas	68.1 (±3.1)	73.7 (±2.5)	71.0 (±2.2)	64.1 (±3.3)	70.5 (±2.7)	67.4 (±2.2)
Utah	70.6 (±2.7)	73.1 (±2.9)	71.9 (±2.2)	65.3 (±3.3)	65.9 (±3.1)	65.6 (±2.4)
Vermont	72.1 (±2.7)	76.7 (±3.3)	74.5 (±1.8)	66.6 (±2.9)	71.1 (±2.4)	69.9 (±2.0)
Virginia	76.9 (±3.1)	79.5 (±3.3)	78.3 (±2.2)	72.7 (±3.3)	74.4 (±3.3)	73.6 (±2.4)
Washington	72.8 (±2.7)	78.8 (±2.4)	75.8 (±1.8)	66.3 (±2.9)	72.9 (±2.5)	69.6 (±2.0)
West Virginia	67.0 (±3.3)	73.6 (±2.5)	70.5 (±2.2)	63.8 (±3.5)	70.2 (±2.7)	67.2 (±2.2)
Wisconsin	72.9 (±3.5)	78.2 (±2.9)	75.6 (±2.4)	68.7 (±3.7)	71.7 (±3.1)	70.2 (±2.4)
Wyoming	72.0 (±3.3)	77.9 (±2.7)	75.0 (±2.2)	66.3 (±3.5)	74.1 (±2.7)	70.2 (±2.2)
Median	70.8	76.7	74.0	65.9	71.2	69.1
Low	56.4	60.3	58.4	53.0	56.7	54.9
High	77.1	86.6	81.3	75.5	85.5	79.4

*Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

TABLE 13. Percentage of women with an intact uterine cervix who reported having had a Papanicolaou (Pap) smear — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 and 1997

State	Ever had a Pap smear				Had a Pap smear in the previous 3 years			
	1996 %	(95% CI*)	1997 %	(95% CI)	1996 %	(95% CI)	1997 %	(95% CI)
Alabama	95.0	(±1.8)	96.4	(±1.4)	84.3	(±2.5)	86.0	(±2.5)
Alaska	97.0	(±2.0)	95.9	(±2.2)	92.8	(±2.7)	90.3	(±3.5)
Arizona	92.3	(±2.7)	82.9	(±3.9)	84.7	(±3.5)	79.3	(±4.1)
Arkansas	93.4	(±2.2)	90.8	(±3.1)	83.1	(±2.9)	78.2	(±3.7)
California [†]								
Colorado	96.8	(±1.6)	95.8	(±1.8)	89.7	(±2.5)	87.6	(±2.7)
Connecticut	94.1	(±2.0)	92.2	(±2.4)	84.4	(±2.9)	83.0	(±2.9)
Delaware	94.3	(±2.0)	96.5	(±1.4)	86.1	(±2.5)	89.8	(±2.0)
District of Columbia	95.7	(±2.0)	96.3	(±1.6)	91.0	(±2.7)	92.1	(±2.2)
Florida	94.0	(±1.4)	92.6	(±1.6)	84.2	(±2.0)	84.7	(±2.2)
Georgia	95.9	(±1.4)	96.5	(±1.4)	92.5	(±1.8)	92.3	(±1.8)
Hawaii	94.0	(±2.0)	95.3	(±1.6)	87.0	(±2.5)	86.9	(±2.5)
Idaho	95.6	(±1.4)	95.7	(±1.2)	83.5	(±2.4)	81.6	(±2.0)
Illinois	94.1	(±1.6)	93.4	(±1.6)	84.7	(±2.2)	82.7	(±2.2)
Indiana	94.9	(±2.0)	96.3	(±1.4)	81.9	(±2.7)	84.5	(±2.5)
Iowa	95.4	(±1.4)	94.7	(±1.4)	80.2	(±2.4)	80.5	(±2.4)
Kansas	95.4	(±1.8)	94.1	(±1.8)	87.4	(±2.4)	85.9	(±2.4)
Kentucky	92.8	(±1.6)	92.5	(±1.6)	80.3	(±2.2)	81.7	(±2.2)
Louisiana	94.6	(±2.0)	93.0	(±2.4)	85.2	(±3.1)	83.8	(±3.1)
Maine	95.3	(±2.0)	95.7	(±1.8)	83.7	(±3.1)	88.1	(±2.7)
Maryland	95.8	(±1.2)	94.4	(±1.4)	88.2	(±1.8)	88.7	(±1.8)
Massachusetts	92.6	(±2.4)	93.7	(±2.0)	83.9	(±2.9)	88.4	(±2.5)
Michigan	96.0	(±1.4)	94.5	(±1.6)	86.5	(±2.4)	86.3	(±2.2)
Minnesota	93.7	(±1.4)	92.4	(±1.4)	86.5	(±1.8)	83.4	(±1.8)
Mississippi	92.6	(±2.4)	95.9	(±1.6)	82.3	(±3.1)	85.9	(±2.7)
Missouri	96.4	(±1.6)	95.9	(±1.8)	87.4	(±2.5)	83.9	(±3.1)
Montana	96.2	(±1.8)	96.4	(±2.2)	86.5	(±2.5)	84.6	(±3.1)
Nebraska	94.6	(±1.8)	94.9	(±1.4)	83.0	(±2.7)	84.1	(±2.4)
Nevada	96.1	(±1.6)	95.1	(±2.5)	84.8	(±3.5)	85.6	(±3.9)
New Hampshire	93.8	(±2.7)	94.9	(±2.0)	84.5	(±3.3)	87.0	(±2.9)
New Jersey	90.6	(±2.0)	91.5	(±2.0)	80.3	(±2.5)	81.3	(±2.5)
New Mexico	90.1	(±4.3)	92.6	(±2.7)	82.8	(±4.7)	80.6	(±3.3)
New York	91.7	(±1.4)	93.1	(±1.4)	82.9	(±1.8)	87.0	(±1.8)
North Carolina	94.7	(±1.8)	94.9	(±1.4)	87.2	(±2.4)	87.4	(±2.0)
North Dakota	95.0	(±1.8)	93.9	(±2.0)	82.0	(±2.9)	82.4	(±2.9)
Ohio	94.4	(±2.0)	95.2	(±1.6)	85.9	(±2.7)	87.3	(±2.4)
Oklahoma	95.8	(±2.0)	95.1	(±2.0)	86.8	(±3.1)	84.4	(±3.1)
Oregon	95.5	(±1.6)	95.4	(±1.4)	86.1	(±2.4)	86.0	(±2.2)
Pennsylvania	93.0	(±1.8)	92.5	(±2.0)	80.8	(±2.4)	82.3	(±2.5)
Puerto Rico	79.9	(±3.3)	81.8	(±3.1)	70.2	(±3.5)	71.8	(±3.3)
Rhode Island	91.6	(±2.4)	94.9	(±1.8)	82.9	(±2.9)	87.4	(±2.4)
South Carolina	93.2	(±2.5)	96.3	(±1.4)	86.0	(±3.3)	89.7	(±2.2)
South Dakota	95.1	(±1.8)	95.1	(±1.6)	84.1	(±2.5)	85.0	(±2.5)
Tennessee	93.3	(±1.8)	94.8	(±1.4)	78.8	(±3.5)	87.8	(±2.0)
Texas	89.5	(±2.7)	92.0	(±2.0)	80.4	(±3.3)	80.9	(±2.7)
Utah	90.9	(±2.4)	91.0	(±2.7)	81.4	(±2.9)	78.5	(±3.3)
Vermont	95.1	(±2.0)	93.7	(±2.0)	87.0	(±2.4)	84.1	(±2.5)
Virginia	94.5	(±2.0)	94.7	(±3.3)	87.3	(±2.5)	87.9	(±3.5)
Washington	95.8	(±1.2)	96.2	(±2.0)	85.9	(±2.0)	87.0	(±2.4)
West Virginia	94.9	(±1.6)	93.4	(±1.8)	81.4	(±2.5)	78.9	(±2.7)
Wisconsin	96.7	(±1.6)	95.1	(±1.6)	87.0	(±2.5)	83.8	(±2.9)
Wyoming	96.6	(±1.4)	95.0	(±2.7)	83.0	(±2.7)	83.7	(±3.3)
Median	94.6		94.9		84.5		84.7	
Low	79.9		81.8		70.2		71.8	
High	97.0		96.5		92.8		92.3	

* Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

[†] Data for California are excluded because of different wording of the question regarding the Pap test.

TABLE 14. Percentage of women who reported having had a mammogram — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 and 1997

State	Ever had a mammogram Age ≥40 years				Had a mammogram in the previous 2 years Age ≥50 years			
	1996		1997		1996		1997	
	%	(95% CI)*	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	82.9	(±2.7)	87.0	(±2.5)	70.2	(±4.1)	75.2	(±3.9)
Alaska	91.7	(±3.5)	84.2	(±5.5)	80.1	(±8.0)	78.2	(±8.4)
Arizona	84.4	(±3.9)	78.4	(±4.9)	79.3	(±4.1)	73.8	(±5.7)
Arkansas	75.7	(±3.5)	76.6	(±3.5)	59.9	(±4.7)	55.9	(±4.9)
California [†]								
Colorado	87.8	(±2.9)	85.0	(±3.3)	78.5	(±4.9)	76.1	(±4.5)
Connecticut	91.2	(±2.4)	87.5	(±2.7)	79.9	(±4.3)	77.7	(±4.3)
Delaware	86.6	(±2.7)	89.3	(±2.2)	79.2	(±3.9)	79.7	(±3.5)
District of Columbia	87.6	(±3.5)	87.8	(±2.9)	82.6	(±4.9)	83.6	(±4.1)
Florida	87.0	(±2.0)	87.1	(±2.0)	80.4	(±2.7)	78.9	(±2.7)
Georgia	88.2	(±2.4)	87.3	(±2.7)	79.8	(±3.9)	75.4	(±4.5)
Hawaii	90.0	(±2.5)	88.4	(±2.9)	78.6	(±4.9)	82.4	(±4.1)
Idaho	79.1	(±2.9)	81.1	(±2.5)	66.4	(±3.9)	64.9	(±3.5)
Illinois	83.6	(±2.5)	84.5	(±2.5)	69.0	(±4.1)	73.1	(±3.7)
Indiana	79.3	(±3.1)	80.8	(±3.3)	64.0	(±4.7)	65.5	(±4.7)
Iowa	80.7	(±2.4)	82.2	(±2.4)	62.1	(±3.5)	67.9	(±3.1)
Kansas	79.0	(±3.3)	79.5	(±3.3)	71.5	(±4.5)	70.0	(±4.5)
Kentucky	79.3	(±2.4)	80.3	(±2.4)	64.0	(±3.3)	69.7	(±2.9)
Louisiana	76.1	(±3.7)	80.4	(±3.5)	63.7	(±5.3)	69.9	(±5.3)
Maine	87.3	(±2.7)	88.3	(±2.7)	76.8	(±4.3)	77.6	(±4.5)
Maryland	89.1	(±2.2)	87.8	(±2.2)	82.2	(±3.1)	80.5	(±3.3)
Massachusetts	89.5	(±2.7)	88.6	(±2.9)	81.0	(±4.3)	81.0	(±4.5)
Michigan	88.7	(±2.4)	88.8	(±2.2)	75.5	(±3.9)	79.9	(±3.5)
Minnesota	84.3	(±2.0)	83.3	(±2.0)	69.9	(±3.1)	73.7	(±2.7)
Mississippi	76.3	(±3.7)	75.2	(±3.7)	60.9	(±5.1)	64.7	(±4.9)
Missouri	81.0	(±3.5)	82.8	(±3.3)	65.5	(±5.1)	69.0	(±4.9)
Montana	85.9	(±2.7)	82.7	(±2.9)	68.8	(±4.9)	70.4	(±4.3)
Nebraska	78.4	(±3.1)	80.1	(±3.5)	66.1	(±4.1)	67.5	(±3.7)
Nevada	84.0	(±4.1)	85.2	(±4.3)	68.1	(±6.5)	67.7	(±7.6)
New Hampshire	85.9	(±3.3)	88.6	(±2.9)	74.9	(±5.1)	79.7	(±4.7)
New Jersey	81.9	(±2.7)	86.0	(±2.4)	69.4	(±3.9)	73.7	(±3.9)
New Mexico	81.3	(±4.5)	81.4	(±3.3)	67.8	(±6.9)	67.7	(±5.1)
New York	85.6	(±2.0)	86.7	(±2.2)	76.7	(±2.9)	78.1	(±3.3)
North Carolina	82.0	(±2.7)	86.5	(±2.0)	72.5	(±3.5)	74.4	(±3.1)
North Dakota	84.3	(±2.9)	84.5	(±2.9)	69.9	(±4.5)	72.6	(±4.3)
Ohio	81.3	(±3.5)	83.8	(±2.7)	70.8	(±4.9)	74.9	(±3.9)
Oklahoma	71.8	(±3.9)	74.4	(±3.7)	60.5	(±4.9)	65.2	(±4.7)
Oregon	87.2	(±2.4)	87.4	(±2.2)	78.5	(±3.3)	79.3	(±3.1)
Pennsylvania	82.2	(±2.4)	83.9	(±2.4)	70.0	(±3.5)	73.8	(±3.3)
Puerto Rico	72.4	(±3.7)	76.9	(±3.1)	61.4	(±5.1)	61.9	(±4.5)
Rhode Island	88.6	(±2.7)	89.0	(±2.5)	77.3	(±4.3)	83.1	(±3.7)
South Carolina	84.1	(±3.3)	89.2	(±2.4)	75.9	(±4.5)	75.6	(±3.7)
South Dakota	81.5	(±2.9)	84.8	(±2.9)	67.4	(±4.3)	70.8	(±4.3)
Tennessee	80.1	(±2.5)	81.0	(±2.5)	68.9	(±3.5)	74.0	(±3.3)
Texas	77.3	(±3.7)	82.0	(±2.9)	67.9	(±5.3)	68.1	(±4.5)
Utah	82.8	(±2.9)	81.2	(±3.5)	69.7	(±4.5)	70.2	(±5.3)
Vermont	85.7	(±2.5)	83.9	(±2.5)	74.7	(±3.9)	73.6	(±3.7)
Virginia	85.6	(±2.9)	85.2	(±2.7)	72.5	(±4.7)	76.3	(±3.5)
Washington	86.4	(±2.2)	87.6	(±2.0)	79.2	(±3.1)	73.4	(±3.5)
West Virginia	80.6	(±2.7)	81.1	(±2.7)	70.4	(±3.9)	69.3	(±3.7)
Wisconsin	89.2	(±2.7)	82.6	(±3.1)	74.0	(±4.9)	70.9	(±4.5)
Wyoming	78.9	(±2.9)	84.4	(±2.5)	64.0	(±4.3)	69.3	(±4.1)
Median	84.0		84.4		70.4		73.7	
Low	71.8		74.4		59.9		55.9	
High	91.7		89.3		82.6		83.6	

* Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

[†] Data for California are excluded because of different wording of the question regarding mammograms.

TABLE 15. Percentage of women who reported having had a clinical breast exam (CBE)—Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 and 1997

State	Ever had a CBE				Had a CBE in the previous 2 years			
	Age ≥40 years		Age ≥50 years		Age ≥40 years		Age ≥50 years	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
%	(95% CI*)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	
Alabama	84.8	(±2.9)	87.8	(±2.4)	68.4	(±4.5)	74.0	(±3.9)
Alaska	95.8	(±2.4)	92.7	(±3.7)	82.6	(±8.2)	79.7	(±8.6)
Arizona	92.5	(±2.2)	81.2	(±4.5)	82.7	(±3.7)	75.6	(±6.1)
Arkansas	84.2	(±2.9)	83.3	(±2.9)	65.3	(±4.5)	63.4	(±4.5)
California	89.9	(±2.0)	89.0	(±2.2)	77.8	(±3.1)	77.2	(±3.3)
Colorado	91.7	(±2.4)	93.1	(±2.2)	77.2	(±5.1)	78.5	(±4.3)
Connecticut	88.3	(±2.9)	87.7	(±2.9)	74.7	(±4.9)	76.4	(±4.5)
Delaware	94.3	(±1.8)	93.9	(±1.6)	80.2	(±3.7)	81.3	(±3.1)
District of Columbia	93.5	(±2.5)	93.0	(±2.5)	83.4	(±4.9)	83.3	(±4.5)
Florida	90.4	(±1.8)	90.3	(±1.8)	79.8	(±2.9)	78.2	(±2.9)
Georgia	92.7	(±2.0)	92.7	(±2.2)	87.1	(±3.3)	82.8	(±3.9)
Hawaii	92.1	(±2.2)	91.4	(±2.5)	77.3	(±4.7)	80.9	(±4.7)
Idaho	92.1	(±2.0)	92.8	(±1.4)	69.3	(±3.9)	71.7	(±3.1)
Illinois	89.1	(±2.4)	88.3	(±2.2)	71.0	(±4.1)	72.4	(±3.7)
Indiana	89.7	(±2.4)	87.2	(±2.7)	65.2	(±4.7)	69.4	(±4.7)
Iowa	90.7	(±1.8)	90.6	(±1.6)	64.3	(±3.5)	73.7	(±2.9)
Kansas	90.9	(±2.4)	90.5	(±2.4)	75.7	(±4.3)	76.4	(±4.3)
Kentucky	87.6	(±1.8)	89.1	(±1.8)	70.2	(±3.1)	73.3	(±2.9)
Louisiana	84.5	(±3.3)	83.3	(±3.5)	67.0	(±5.3)	64.8	(±5.3)
Maine	92.5	(±2.2)	93.2	(±2.2)	78.7	(±4.1)	83.0	(±4.3)
Maryland	94.1	(±1.8)	95.8	(±1.2)	83.7	(±3.1)	84.5	(±2.9)
Massachusetts	93.9	(±2.0)	90.6	(±2.9)	82.7	(±4.1)	83.8	(±4.1)
Michigan	90.0	(±2.4)	91.2	(±2.0)	74.0	(±4.3)	77.6	(±3.7)
Minnesota	92.9	(±1.4)	93.9	(±1.2)	75.4	(±2.9)	78.7	(±2.5)
Mississippi	87.7	(±2.7)	90.2	(±2.5)	66.2	(±4.9)	73.3	(±4.7)
Missouri	89.1	(±2.7)	91.8	(±2.2)	67.3	(±4.9)	74.5	(±4.9)
Montana	96.0	(±1.6)	94.1	(±1.8)	78.6	(±4.1)	78.4	(±3.9)
Nebraska	91.6	(±2.0)	90.2	(±2.2)	74.4	(±3.9)	71.1	(±3.7)
Nevada	90.7	(±3.1)	91.7	(±3.3)	71.9	(±6.1)	69.8	(±7.4)
New Hampshire	89.7	(±3.1)	94.3	(±2.2)	78.0	(±5.1)	85.3	(±4.1)
New Jersey	83.0	(±2.7)	86.5	(±2.5)	69.3	(±3.9)	73.2	(±4.1)
New Mexico	88.7	(±3.5)	88.2	(±2.9)	70.6	(±6.7)	72.5	(±4.9)
New York	92.4	(±1.6)	94.5	(±1.6)	81.4	(±2.7)	86.4	(±2.7)
North Carolina	93.5	(±1.6)	94.3	(±1.4)	80.2	(±3.3)	82.4	(±2.7)
North Dakota	90.1	(±2.4)	92.9	(±2.2)	74.7	(±4.3)	75.6	(±4.3)
Ohio	93.1	(±2.0)	92.6	(±1.8)	79.9	(±3.9)	81.7	(±3.3)
Oklahoma	92.7	(±2.4)	94.3	(±2.0)	77.6	(±3.9)	81.7	(±3.7)
Oregon	93.6	(±1.8)	95.0	(±1.4)	79.5	(±3.3)	80.1	(±3.1)
Pennsylvania	83.0	(±2.4)	84.2	(±2.4)	68.8	(±3.5)	70.3	(±3.5)
Puerto Rico	77.6	(±3.5)	88.8	(±2.4)	64.4	(±4.9)	76.8	(±3.9)
Rhode Island	89.5	(±2.7)	88.2	(±2.7)	78.5	(±4.3)	79.7	(±4.1)
South Carolina	91.7	(±2.5)	95.0	(±1.6)	82.1	(±4.1)	83.0	(±3.3)
South Dakota	89.9	(±2.4)	91.1	(±2.4)	70.3	(±4.1)	75.9	(±3.9)
Tennessee	86.3	(±2.2)	89.3	(±2.0)	71.8	(±3.5)	79.8	(±2.9)
Texas	83.7	(±3.3)	88.4	(±2.5)	69.5	(±5.1)	71.9	(±4.3)
Utah	91.3	(±2.4)	95.8	(±2.0)	74.8	(±4.3)	77.3	(±4.7)
Vermont	89.0	(±2.2)	89.8	(±2.2)	74.6	(±3.9)	75.5	(±3.7)
Virginia	91.1	(±2.4)	89.4	(±2.7)	77.7	(±4.1)	78.5	(±3.5)
Washington	90.9	(±2.0)	93.8	(±1.6)	77.4	(±3.3)	77.7	(±3.3)
West Virginia	90.4	(±2.0)	90.6	(±2.0)	74.2	(±3.7)	72.7	(±3.7)
Wisconsin	95.6	(±1.8)	93.6	(±2.2)	77.1	(±4.9)	75.3	(±4.9)
Wyoming	90.6	(±2.0)	92.6	(±1.8)	69.6	(±4.1)	70.8	(±4.3)
Median	90.7		91.1		75.1		77.0	
Low	77.6		81.2		64.3		63.4	
High	96.0		95.8		87.1		86.4	

*Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

TABLE 16. Percentage of women who reported having had both a mammogram and a clinical breast examination (CBE) — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1996 and 1997

State	Ever had a mammogram and CBE				Had a mammogram and CBE in the previous 2 years			
	Age ≥40 years				Aged ≥50 years			
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
%	(95% CI*)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	
Alabama	74.8	(±3.3)	77.8	(±3.1)	59.5	(±4.7)	66.4	(±4.1)
Alaska	88.0	(±4.1)	80.1	(±5.9)	71.8	(±9.6)	70.9	(±9.4)
Arizona	80.5	(±4.1)	73.1	(±5.3)	73.9	(±4.7)	69.5	(±6.3)
Arkansas	69.6	(±3.7)	67.7	(±3.9)	53.5	(±4.7)	48.3	(±4.9)
California [†]								
Colorado	82.0	(±3.3)	82.1	(±3.5)	71.5	(±5.3)	68.8	(±4.9)
Connecticut	83.5	(±3.1)	80.4	(±3.3)	69.1	(±5.1)	69.0	(±4.7)
Delaware	84.1	(±2.9)	85.3	(±2.5)	73.9	(±4.3)	73.3	(±3.9)
District of Columbia	83.8	(±3.9)	83.0	(±3.5)	76.6	(±5.5)	74.6	(±5.1)
Florida	81.0	(±2.4)	81.4	(±2.4)	72.7	(±3.1)	70.2	(±3.1)
Georgia	84.6	(±2.7)	83.8	(±2.9)	75.2	(±4.1)	70.7	(±4.9)
Hawaii	84.1	(±3.1)	82.5	(±3.5)	71.0	(±5.1)	75.2	(±4.9)
Idaho	74.8	(±3.1)	77.0	(±2.5)	57.9	(±4.3)	58.3	(±3.7)
Illinois	78.1	(±2.9)	77.1	(±2.7)	61.3	(±4.3)	64.2	(±3.9)
Indiana	74.5	(±3.3)	75.4	(±3.5)	54.7	(±4.9)	57.2	(±4.9)
Iowa	75.4	(±2.5)	77.6	(±2.5)	54.0	(±3.5)	62.2	(±3.3)
Kansas	73.8	(±3.5)	74.7	(±3.5)	64.7	(±4.7)	63.1	(±4.7)
Kentucky	76.3	(±2.5)	77.6	(±2.5)	61.0	(±3.3)	66.4	(±3.1)
Louisiana	69.2	(±4.1)	70.8	(±4.1)	54.0	(±5.5)	58.1	(±5.3)
Maine	83.0	(±3.1)	84.4	(±3.1)	70.4	(±4.7)	73.2	(±4.9)
Maryland	85.5	(±2.4)	85.6	(±2.4)	75.8	(±3.5)	76.0	(±3.5)
Massachusetts	85.8	(±2.9)	82.9	(±3.7)	75.9	(±4.7)	74.9	(±4.9)
Michigan	81.7	(±2.9)	83.2	(±2.7)	66.7	(±4.5)	71.6	(±4.1)
Minnesota	82.2	(±2.2)	80.6	(±2.2)	66.1	(±3.3)	69.0	(±2.9)
Mississippi	71.9	(±3.9)	71.7	(±3.9)	53.9	(±5.1)	60.4	(±5.1)
Missouri	75.0	(±3.7)	79.0	(±3.5)	57.1	(±5.3)	63.9	(±5.1)
Montana	84.4	(±2.9)	79.4	(±3.3)	65.0	(±4.9)	67.0	(±4.5)
Nebraska	74.4	(±3.3)	75.0	(±3.7)	60.4	(±4.3)	60.0	(±4.1)
Nevada	78.9	(±4.5)	81.0	(±4.7)	60.7	(±6.9)	59.0	(±8.0)
New Hampshire	81.5	(±3.9)	85.5	(±3.3)	70.1	(±5.5)	75.6	(±5.1)
New Jersey	72.8	(±3.1)	76.7	(±3.1)	60.3	(±4.3)	63.9	(±4.5)
New Mexico	76.3	(±4.9)	75.9	(±3.7)	58.6	(±7.3)	61.7	(±5.3)
New York	81.9	(±2.2)	84.3	(±2.4)	72.9	(±3.1)	74.6	(±3.5)
North Carolina	80.1	(±2.7)	84.1	(±2.2)	69.5	(±3.7)	70.7	(±3.3)
North Dakota	79.9	(±3.3)	82.0	(±3.1)	66.4	(±4.7)	66.3	(±4.5)
Ohio	79.1	(±3.5)	81.6	(±2.7)	68.3	(±4.9)	71.5	(±4.1)
Oklahoma	69.9	(±4.1)	72.6	(±3.7)	57.3	(±5.1)	61.7	(±4.9)
Oregon	83.7	(±2.5)	85.0	(±2.4)	71.3	(±3.7)	73.2	(±3.3)
Pennsylvania	73.4	(±2.7)	74.0	(±2.7)	60.2	(±3.7)	63.5	(±3.7)
Puerto Rico	64.4	(±4.1)	73.2	(±3.3)	53.4	(±5.3)	58.8	(±4.5)
Rhode Island	81.8	(±3.3)	80.8	(±3.3)	69.7	(±2.4)	73.0	(±4.5)
South Carolina	80.0	(±3.7)	86.3	(±2.5)	70.4	(±4.9)	71.5	(±3.9)
South Dakota	76.4	(±3.3)	79.6	(±3.3)	61.0	(±4.3)	63.3	(±4.7)
Tennessee	72.8	(±2.7)	74.7	(±2.9)	60.2	(±3.7)	67.5	(±3.5)
Texas	68.7	(±4.1)	76.9	(±3.3)	57.7	(±5.5)	62.4	(±4.7)
Utah	78.1	(±3.3)	79.5	(±3.5)	62.3	(±4.7)	63.7	(±5.5)
Vermont	79.1	(±2.9)	78.4	(±2.7)	66.2	(±4.1)	65.8	(±4.1)
Virginia	80.2	(±3.3)	76.8	(±3.5)	65.3	(±4.9)	68.8	(±4.1)
Washington	81.1	(±2.5)	83.3	(±2.4)	70.0	(±3.7)	67.1	(±3.7)
West Virginia	76.9	(±2.9)	77.9	(±2.9)	64.5	(±4.1)	64.0	(±3.9)
Wisconsin	87.1	(±2.9)	80.0	(±3.3)	68.2	(±5.3)	64.8	(±4.9)
Wyoming	74.8	(±3.1)	80.0	(±2.9)	56.8	(±4.5)	61.8	(±4.5)
Median	78.9		79.6		65.3		66.4	
Low	64.4		67.7		53.4		48.3	
High	88.0		86.3		76.6		76.0	

* Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

[†] Data for California are excluded because of different wording of the question regarding mammograms.

TABLE 17. Percentage of adults aged ≥50 years who reported having had a proctoscopic examination, by sex—Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Ever had proctoscopic exam			Had a proctoscopic exam in the previous 5 years		
	Men % (95% CI*)	Women % (95% CI)	Total % (95% CI)	Men % (95% CI)	Women % (95% CI)	Total % (95% CI)
Alabama	45.8 (±5.7)	41.0 (±9.6)	43.0 (±2.5)	35.9 (±5.5)	24.9 (±3.9)	29.6 (±2.3)
Alaska	42.4 (±10.0)	39.6 (±6.5)	41.0 (±7.1)	35.4 (±7.1)	30.5 (±9.0)	33.0 (±6.7)
Arizona	41.7 (±7.1)	37.3 (±6.5)	39.2 (±4.7)	35.4 (±6.6)	28.1 (±5.7)	31.3 (±4.5)
Arkansas	38.5 (±6.3)	31.3 (±4.3)	34.4 (±3.7)	25.6 (±5.6)	20.8 (±3.7)	22.9 (±3.3)
California	49.6 (±4.5)	44.3 (±3.7)	46.6 (±2.9)	40.1 (±4.3)	31.7 (±3.5)	35.4 (±2.7)
Colorado	48.1 (±6.5)	39.5 (±5.3)	43.5 (±4.1)	34.2 (±6.1)	27.7 (±4.7)	30.7 (±3.7)
Connecticut	48.0 (±6.7)	42.6 (±4.3)	45.0 (±4.1)	37.9 (±6.5)	32.8 (±4.7)	35.1 (±3.9)
Delaware	52.2 (±5.9)	44.2 (±6.1)	47.8 (±5.1)	42.9 (±8.0)	32.3 (±6.1)	37.1 (±5.1)
District of Columbia	52.5 (±8.0)	46.7 (±4.3)	49.2 (±3.5)	44.8 (±2.7)	39.1 (±3.1)	41.5 (±2.5)
Florida	49.9 (±6.7)	45.3 (±5.1)	45.8 (±4.1)	32.1 (±6.3)	25.8 (±5.1)	28.6 (±4.1)
Georgia	51.6 (±6.7)	45.3 (±5.7)	48.1 (±4.1)	43.7 (±6.3)	34.4 (±5.1)	38.5 (±4.1)
Hawaii	58.1 (±6.1)	45.7 (±4.3)	51.6 (±4.3)	45.9 (±6.3)	34.1 (±5.5)	39.7 (±4.1)
Idaho	41.0 (±7.6)	36.2 (±5.7)	38.4 (±3.5)	29.7 (±2.7)	23.1 (±3.1)	26.2 (±2.5)
Illinois	45.0 (±5.9)	36.8 (±4.3)	40.3 (±4.7)	35.4 (±3.5)	24.7 (±5.7)	29.2 (±4.3)
Indiana	46.1 (±4.5)	32.3 (±3.3)	38.5 (±3.3)	28.7 (±2.7)	20.1 (±3.9)	23.9 (±3.3)
Iowa	44.9 (±6.1)	37.4 (±4.5)	40.7 (±4.5)	32.7 (±3.7)	23.3 (±4.5)	27.9 (±2.5)
Kansas	41.0 (±4.5)	34.5 (±3.1)	37.5 (±3.7)	35.4 (±3.7)	25.3 (±4.1)	29.9 (±3.5)
Kentucky	36.8 (±6.9)	32.2 (±5.3)	34.2 (±3.1)	29.5 (±2.7)	22.0 (±4.3)	22.0 (±2.7)
Louisiana	38.6 (±6.1)	35.9 (±5.3)	37.0 (±4.1)	29.0 (±6.5)	24.1 (±4.7)	26.2 (±3.7)
Maine	44.3 (±6.9)	40.8 (±5.5)	42.4 (±4.1)	33.8 (±6.7)	30.6 (±5.1)	32.0 (±3.9)
Maryland	42.9 (±4.9)	32.2 (±3.9)	37.1 (±3.1)	34.2 (±4.7)	18.9 (±4.3)	25.8 (±2.7)
Massachusetts	49.8 (±7.4)	34.6 (±5.5)	41.3 (±4.7)	40.7 (±7.4)	23.3 (±4.9)	31.0 (±4.3)
Michigan	46.3 (±5.7)	49.0 (±3.3)	47.8 (±4.7)	36.8 (±5.5)	25.3 (±4.3)	34.6 (±3.5)
Minnesota	55.0 (±6.9)	47.6 (±4.7)	50.9 (±2.5)	44.9 (±3.9)	35.2 (±3.1)	39.7 (±2.5)
Mississippi	35.0 (±6.9)	36.5 (±5.1)	35.8 (±4.1)	25.6 (±6.5)	25.8 (±4.3)	25.7 (±3.7)
Missouri	41.2 (±5.9)	41.0 (±4.7)	39.7 (±3.7)	32.2 (±5.5)	27.7 (±4.3)	29.6 (±3.7)
Montana	38.1 (±5.5)	35.1 (±3.9)	38.2 (±3.3)	26.0 (±5.1)	24.9 (±4.9)	25.4 (±3.3)
Nebraska	53.8 (±9.8)	42.2 (±7.3)	42.3 (±6.5)	29.3 (±5.1)	19.8 (±3.3)	24.1 (±2.9)
Nevada	46.8 (±6.1)	39.3 (±4.3)	42.8 (±3.5)	39.4 (±3.9)	32.8 (±5.5)	34.6 (±3.5)
New Hampshire	46.0 (±6.1)	34.5 (±4.3)	39.6 (±3.5)	41.1 (±4.1)	26.8 (±6.3)	33.4 (±4.3)
New Jersey	44.5 (±6.5)	41.0 (±5.1)	39.4 (±3.9)	25.6 (±5.9)	23.3 (±4.3)	29.7 (±3.3)
New Mexico	50.8 (±5.3)	38.3 (±3.7)	43.7 (±2.9)	33.7 (±4.9)	21.4 (±3.5)	27.0 (±2.9)
New York	40.8 (±4.7)	37.9 (±3.5)	39.2 (±2.9)	38.8 (±4.9)	26.4 (±4.5)	31.7 (±2.7)
North Carolina	48.5 (±6.3)	41.8 (±4.9)	44.9 (±3.9)	34.4 (±4.5)	28.0 (±3.3)	30.8 (±2.7)
North Dakota	43.0 (±5.1)	33.2 (±4.3)	37.5 (±3.1)	33.6 (±5.7)	27.3 (±4.3)	30.2 (±3.5)
Ohio	43.0 (±4.7)	32.2 (±4.5)	36.9 (±3.1)	24.7 (±4.9)	30.1 (±3.9)	30.1 (±2.9)
Oklahoma	19.0 (±4.7)	22.3 (±4.5)	24.9 (±3.1)	13.8 (±3.9)	17.0 (±3.7)	15.6 (±2.7)

TABLE 17. (Continued) Percentage of adults aged ≥50 years who reported having had a proctoscopic examination, by sex—Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Ever had proctoscopic exam			Had a proctoscopic exam in the previous 5 years			
	Men		Women	Total	Women		
	%	(95% CI)*	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%
Oregon	48.3 (±4.9)	44.3 (±3.9)	46.1 (±3.1)	35.1 (±4.5)	27.2 (±3.5)	30.8 (±2.7)	
Pennsylvania	47.0 (±4.9)	35.1 (±3.5)	40.2 (±2.9)	38.5 (±4.7)	27.0 (±3.3)	32.0 (±2.7)	
Puerto Rico	33.1 (±5.1)	24.6 (±3.9)	28.4 (±3.1)	26.5 (±4.9)	15.8 (±3.3)	20.5 (±2.9)	
Rhode Island	47.9 (±6.5)	38.6 (±5.7)	42.6 (±4.1)	37.3 (±6.3)	29.2 (±5.3)	32.7 (±3.3)	
South Carolina	32.9 (±5.5)	26.3 (±3.7)	29.2 (±3.1)	25.0 (±5.3)	18.2 (±4.7)	21.2 (±2.9)	
South Dakota	42.9 (±5.9)	33.5 (±4.5)	37.6 (±3.7)	34.5 (±5.7)	22.6 (±4.1)	27.9 (±3.5)	
Tennessee	33.0 (±5.1)	35.2 (±3.7)	34.2 (±3.1)	26.9 (±4.7)	26.1 (±4.7)	26.5 (±3.3)	
Texas	39.8 (±6.1)	37.0 (±4.7)	38.2 (±3.7)	29.9 (±5.5)	25.4 (±4.1)	27.5 (±3.3)	
Utah	50.4 (±6.7)	40.5 (±5.9)	45.1 (±4.5)	38.0 (±6.3)	23.6 (±4.9)	30.2 (±4.1)	
Vermont	45.0 (±4.7)	36.3 (±4.1)	40.2 (±3.1)	33.1 (±4.5)	24.7 (±3.7)	28.5 (±2.9)	
Virginia	52.9 (±5.3)	43.4 (±4.4)	47.6 (±3.9)	37.2 (±4.7)	30.5 (±4.7)	33.5 (±3.9)	
Washington	45.7 (±4.7)	42.6 (±3.9)	44.0 (±2.9)	35.0 (±4.5)	27.8 (±3.5)	31.1 (±2.9)	
West Virginia	36.2 (±4.9)	33.1 (±3.7)	34.4 (±2.9)	28.0 (±4.7)	22.2 (±3.3)	24.8 (±2.7)	
Wisconsin	54.3 (±6.3)	46.9 (±5.1)	50.3 (±4.1)	38.7 (±6.3)	30.7 (±4.7)	34.3 (±3.9)	
Wyoming	45.8 (±5.7)	44.9 (±4.5)	45.3 (±3.5)	32.6 (±5.3)	27.8 (±4.1)	30.0 (±3.3)	
Median	45.3	37.7	40.8	34.8	25.8	30.0	
Low	19.0	24.6	22.3	13.8	15.8	41.5	
High	58.1	49.0	51.6	39.1			

*Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

TABLE 18. Percentage of adults aged ≥50 years who reported having had a fecal occult blood test in the previous year, by sex — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Men		Women		Total	
	%	(95% CI ^a)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	15.2	(±4.5)	13.6	(±2.9)	14.3	(±2.7)
Alaska	14.8	(±7.8)	16.1	(±6.7)	15.4	(±5.1)
Arizona	19.7	(±5.9)	14.6	(±4.7)	16.9	(±3.7)
Arkansas	14.0	(±4.5)	12.9	(±3.1)	13.4	(±2.7)
California	13.3	(±2.7)	19.0	(±2.9)	16.5	(±2.0)
Colorado	25.0	(±5.7)	23.1	(±4.7)	24.0	(±3.5)
Connecticut	21.8	(±5.1)	26.1	(±4.3)	24.2	(±3.3)
Delaware	24.1	(±5.1)	21.2	(±3.5)	22.5	(±2.9)
District of Columbia	24.6	(±7.1)	26.4	(±5.7)	25.6	(±4.5)
Florida	22.2	(±3.5)	25.4	(±3.1)	24.0	(±2.4)
Georgia	14.1	(±4.3)	15.3	(±3.5)	14.8	(±2.7)
Hawaii	18.4	(±4.7)	24.7	(±4.9)	21.7	(±3.5)
Idaho	14.4	(±3.3)	20.3	(±2.9)	17.6	(±2.2)
Illinois	14.4	(±5.5)	14.4	(±4.1)	14.4	(±3.3)
Indiana	14.0	(±4.7)	17.7	(±3.9)	16.1	(±2.9)
Iowa	17.4	(±3.7)	19.5	(±2.7)	18.6	(±2.4)
Kansas	22.5	(±5.3)	23.4	(±4.1)	23.0	(±3.3)
Kentucky	15.4	(±3.5)	20.4	(±2.7)	18.2	(±2.2)
Louisiana	16.1	(±5.1)	17.5	(±4.1)	16.9	(±3.3)
Maine	25.3	(±5.3)	31.0	(±5.1)	28.4	(±3.7)
Maryland	24.6	(±4.1)	25.5	(±3.5)	25.1	(±2.7)
Massachusetts	21.2	(±6.1)	33.7	(±5.7)	28.1	(±4.3)
Michigan	19.6	(±4.7)	24.7	(±4.1)	22.4	(±3.1)
Minnesota	20.7	(±3.1)	22.9	(±2.7)	21.9	(±2.2)
Mississippi	6.1	(±2.9)	11.7	(±3.3)	9.2	(±2.2)
Missouri	15.2	(±4.7)	18.7	(±3.7)	17.2	(±2.9)
Montana	13.0	(±4.1)	19.7	(±4.3)	16.6	(±2.9)
Nebraska	15.8	(±3.9)	19.5	(±3.3)	17.8	(±2.5)
Nevada	13.6	(±8.6)	8.1	(±3.3)	10.7	(±4.5)
New Hampshire	23.0	(±6.9)	30.0	(±5.5)	26.8	(±4.5)
New Jersey	21.5	(±4.7)	21.8	(±3.9)	21.7	(±2.9)
New Mexico	12.4	(±4.3)	17.2	(±3.9)	15.0	(±2.9)
New York	25.3	(±4.7)	24.4	(±3.5)	24.8	(±2.7)
North Carolina	23.1	(±3.9)	30.6	(±3.3)	27.2	(±2.5)
North Dakota	10.8	(±3.9)	18.1	(±3.9)	14.7	(±2.7)
Ohio	18.2	(±4.3)	18.6	(±3.3)	18.4	(±2.5)
Oklahoma	9.2	(±3.5)	12.2	(±3.1)	10.9	(±2.4)
Oregon	20.0	(±4.1)	27.1	(±3.5)	23.9	(±2.7)
Pennsylvania	21.2	(±4.1)	22.6	(±3.1)	22.0	(±2.5)
Puerto Rico	14.4	(±3.7)	17.4	(±3.5)	16.1	(±2.5)
Rhode Island	18.3	(±4.9)	23.3	(±4.3)	21.1	(±3.3)
South Carolina	13.5	(±4.1)	17.0	(±3.1)	15.5	(±2.5)
South Dakota	13.6	(±3.7)	16.1	(±3.3)	15.0	(±2.5)
Tennessee	12.7	(±3.7)	18.5	(±2.9)	15.9	(±2.4)
Texas	20.6	(±5.1)	18.7	(±3.7)	19.6	(±3.1)
Utah	14.1	(±4.9)	15.3	(±4.3)	14.7	(±3.3)
Vermont	25.2	(±4.1)	27.7	(±3.9)	26.6	(±2.7)
Virginia	18.2	(±5.7)	21.2	(±3.9)	19.8	(±3.3)
Washington	19.7	(±3.7)	28.5	(±3.5)	24.4	(±2.5)
West Virginia	11.4	(±3.3)	12.3	(±2.7)	11.9	(±2.2)
Wisconsin	15.5	(±4.5)	18.6	(±4.1)	17.2	(±2.9)
Wyoming	12.6	(±3.7)	15.9	(±3.3)	14.3	(±2.5)
Median	16.8		19.5		18.0	
Low	6.1		8.1		9.2	
High	25.3		33.7		28.4	

^aConfidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

TABLE 19. Percentage of adults aged ≥65 years who reported ever having had a pneumococcal vaccination and having had an influenza vaccination in the previous year — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Ever had a pneumococcal vaccination			Had an influenza vaccination in the previous year				
	Men		Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
	%	(95% CI)*	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	51.1 (±9.2)	45.2 (±6.3)	47.5 (±15.3)	55.1 (±10.6)	66.4 (±8.8)	60.1 (±5.9)	62.6 (±4.9)	
Alaska	36.5 (±16.1)	41.8 (±7.8)	39.2 (±5.3)	45.8 (±6.1)	69.9 (±8.2)	69.9 (±6.9)	58.3 (±11.4)	
Arizona	60.4 (±9.0)	58.8 (±6.3)	59.4 (±5.3)	72.0 (±4.1)	73.5 (±8.2)	72.9 (±6.9)	72.9 (±5.5)	
Arkansas	40.5 (±9.6)	38.1 (±7.6)	39.1 (±7.1)	55.5 (±4.1)	68.6 (±5.6)	61.1 (±4.9)	65.5 (±5.3)	
California	50.1 (±8.3)	49.3 (±7.6)	49.8 (±6.1)	68.6 (±6.1)	63.3 (±9.4)	63.3 (±6.7)	74.4 (±5.5)	
Colorado	55.9 (±10.2)	51.6 (±8.4)	53.3 (±7.1)	75.4 (±5.7)	73.7 (±7.3)	65.3 (±6.9)	67.2 (±5.3)	
Connecticut	40.2 (±8.4)	44.9 (±7.6)	43.0 (±5.9)	70.2 (±4.7)	69.9 (±7.1)	67.7 (±5.3)	68.6 (±4.3)	
Delaware	52.1 (±11.6)	53.0 (±8.2)	52.6 (±6.7)	64.9 (±6.7)	67.7 (±12.7)	55.0 (±8.4)	54.3 (±7.1)	
District of Columbia	32.2 (±8.2)	32.3 (±4.5)	32.3 (±5.9)	53.1 (±6.7)	53.1 (±12.7)	55.0 (±8.4)	54.3 (±7.1)	
Florida	43.7 (±8.8)	46.8 (±7.4)	45.5 (±5.7)	61.3 (±5.7)	62.9 (±8.3)	62.3 (±4.3)	62.3 (±3.5)	
Georgia	44.8 (±9.2)	50.9 (±7.8)	48.5 (±5.9)	56.3 (±5.9)	59.0 (±8.2)	58.5 (±7.3)	58.5 (±5.7)	
Hawaii	49.0 (±9.2)	54.1 (±6.3)	51.7 (±4.5)	69.7 (±6.3)	72.3 (±8.2)	72.3 (±6.7)	71.1 (±5.3)	
Idaho	49.7 (±12.0)	50.6 (±8.0)	50.2 (±8.0)	67.5 (±6.7)	65.6 (±11.6)	66.4 (±7.8)	66.4 (±6.5)	
Illinois	43.7 (±8.2)	45.3 (±6.9)	44.7 (±5.3)	70.4 (±5.3)	66.1 (±11.6)	67.8 (±6.9)	67.8 (±6.5)	
Indiana	41.7 (±8.2)	35.9 (±7.1)	38.0 (±6.9)	59.5 (±3.5)	64.3 (±5.9)	62.5 (±6.9)	62.5 (±5.3)	
Iowa	50.7 (±9.2)	52.0 (±6.1)	51.5 (±5.3)	72.7 (±5.9)	67.7 (±5.9)	69.7 (±4.1)	69.7 (±3.3)	
Kansas	40.3 (±6.7)	46.0 (±6.4)	43.7 (±4.3)	58.4 (±5.3)	63.6 (±6.7)	61.5 (±5.9)	61.5 (±5.3)	
Kentucky	41.6 (±6.7)	36.6 (±7.4)	38.6 (±3.7)	62.9 (±5.9)	60.1 (±10.2)	61.2 (±7.6)	61.2 (±3.7)	
Louisiana	30.9 (±9.4)	33.1 (±7.3)	32.2 (±7.3)	54.8 (±6.1)	54.8 (±10.2)	58.4 (±7.6)	58.4 (±6.1)	
Maine	47.1 (±9.2)	52.0 (±7.3)	50.0 (±5.7)	78.8 (±4.3)	78.8 (±7.6)	72.1 (±7.4)	72.1 (±5.3)	
Maryland	43.7 (±6.9)	39.1 (±10.2)	41.0 (±5.5)	67.6 (±4.3)	67.6 (±6.7)	67.4 (±5.7)	63.4 (±4.5)	
Massachusetts	58.2 (±8.6)	48.9 (±6.5)	52.7 (±5.3)	70.6 (±4.3)	62.9 (±9.4)	62.9 (±7.6)	66.0 (±6.1)	
Michigan	42.1 (±6.1)	48.0 (±6.4)	45.6 (±3.5)	59.7 (±5.3)	66.3 (±8.6)	63.6 (±6.1)	63.6 (±5.1)	
Minnesota	47.3 (±11.2)	49.0 (±6.1)	48.3 (±4.3)	67.2 (±3.5)	70.2 (±5.5)	64.0 (±4.1)	69.0 (±3.3)	
Mississippi	44.9 (±11.2)	46.6 (±6.9)	45.9 (±6.1)	59.5 (±5.7)	59.5 (±10.6)	62.2 (±6.3)	61.1 (±5.5)	
Missouri	41.6 (±9.2)	46.0 (±7.3)	44.3 (±5.7)	71.4 (±4.3)	78.8 (±8.4)	69.5 (±6.1)	70.3 (±5.1)	
Montana	41.1 (±9.2)	58.2 (±7.1)	50.8 (±5.9)	69.1 (±4.5)	67.8 (±8.4)	67.8 (±6.7)	68.4 (±5.3)	
Nebraska	51.5 (±7.4)	48.7 (±12.5)	49.8 (±5.5)	68.1 (±4.5)	64.2 (±6.7)	65.8 (±5.3)	65.8 (±4.1)	
Nevada	54.1 (±17.1)	53.1 (±12.5)	53.5 (±4.7)	70.6 (±10.6)	56.4 (±17.1)	56.6 (±12.5)	56.6 (±10.2)	
New Hampshire	53.5 (±10.0)	46.9 (±8.4)	49.6 (±6.5)	65.1 (±4.7)	64.3 (±9.4)	64.3 (±8.2)	64.6 (±6.3)	
New Jersey	38.7 (±8.0)	30.9 (±5.7)	34.0 (±4.7)	63.8 (±7.8)	58.7 (±8.2)	60.7 (±6.1)	60.7 (±4.9)	
New Mexico	49.1 (±9.4)	50.9 (±7.1)	50.1 (±5.7)	74.2 (±8.2)	71.8 (±8.2)	72.8 (±6.1)	72.8 (±4.9)	
New York	38.4 (±7.6)	39.2 (±4.7)	38.9 (±5.5)	72.9 (±4.5)	66.9 (±6.7)	64.5 (±5.1)	64.5 (±4.1)	
North Carolina	50.3 (±7.1)	50.9 (±6.3)	50.7 (±3.9)	65.7 (±6.5)	63.8 (±7.4)	64.6 (±4.7)	64.6 (±3.7)	
North Dakota	40.9 (±8.0)	40.8 (±6.3)	40.8 (±4.9)	67.2 (±6.7)	63.1 (±6.5)	64.8 (±6.7)	64.8 (±4.9)	
Ohio	37.5 (±7.3)	39.3 (±5.7)	38.6 (±4.5)	64.8 (±4.3)	65.8 (±6.7)	65.8 (±5.3)	65.8 (±4.1)	
Oklahoma	41.3 (±6.1)	39.8 (±5.9)	40.4 (±4.3)	73.0 (±5.7)	66.9 (±5.7)	69.3 (±5.9)	69.3 (±4.3)	

TABLE 19. (Continued) Percentage of adults aged ≥65 years who reported ever having had a pneumococcal vaccination and having had an influenza vaccination in the previous year — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997

State	Ever had a pneumococcal vaccination						Had an influenza vaccination in the previous year					
	Men			Women			Men			Women		
	% (95% CI)*	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)					
Oregon	57.8 (±7.3)	54.5 (±5.3)	55.9 (±4.3)	72.0 (±6.9)	68.3 (±5.1)	69.8 (±4.1)	65.1 (±6.3)	65.1 (±4.7)	65.8 (±3.7)	65.8 (±4.7)	65.8 (±3.7)	65.8 (±4.1)
Pennsylvania	42.8 (±6.9)	49.7 (±5.1)	47.1 (±4.1)	66.8 (±6.3)	66.1 (±5.1)	66.3 (±4.1)	45.4 (±6.9)	45.4 (±6.9)	41.5 (±5.3)	41.5 (±5.3)	41.5 (±5.3)	41.5 (±5.3)
Puerto Rico	31.6 (±7.8)	35.3 (±6.9)	33.7 (±5.1)	36.6 (±8.0)	36.6 (±8.0)	36.6 (±8.0)	65.9 (±6.9)	65.9 (±6.9)	67.7 (±5.3)	67.7 (±5.3)	67.7 (±5.3)	67.7 (±5.3)
Rhode Island	43.0 (±9.6)	43.1 (±6.9)	43.0 (±5.7)	70.5 (±8.4)	70.5 (±8.4)	70.5 (±8.4)	65.9 (±6.9)	65.9 (±6.9)	71.9 (±5.3)	71.9 (±5.3)	74.3 (±4.1)	74.3 (±4.1)
South Carolina	43.8 (±8.6)	40.2 (±5.9)	41.6 (±4.9)	78.1 (±6.9)	78.1 (±6.9)	78.1 (±6.9)	69.5 (±5.5)	69.5 (±5.5)	65.6 (±4.5)	65.6 (±4.5)	65.6 (±4.5)	65.6 (±4.5)
South Dakota	38.9 (±7.3)	41.9 (±5.9)	40.7 (±4.5)	60.1 (±7.3)	60.1 (±7.3)	60.1 (±7.3)	69.0 (±7.6)	69.0 (±7.6)	69.2 (±4.7)	69.2 (±4.7)	69.1 (±4.1)	69.1 (±4.1)
Tennessee	44.9 (±8.2)	45.1 (±5.1)	45.0 (±4.5)	69.0 (±7.6)	69.0 (±7.6)	69.0 (±7.6)	65.1 (±6.7)	65.1 (±6.7)	68.0 (±5.1)	68.0 (±5.1)	68.0 (±5.1)	68.0 (±5.1)
Texas	47.4 (±9.6)	42.5 (±6.9)	44.4 (±5.7)	72.2 (±8.2)	72.2 (±8.2)	72.2 (±8.2)	65.1 (±6.7)	65.1 (±6.7)	66.0 (±5.7)	66.0 (±5.7)	66.0 (±5.7)	66.0 (±5.7)
Utah	47.4 (±10.0)	49.4 (±7.6)	48.5 (±6.3)	69.0 (±8.2)	69.0 (±8.2)	69.0 (±8.2)	63.9 (±7.6)	63.9 (±7.6)	66.2 (±5.7)	66.2 (±5.7)	66.2 (±5.7)	66.2 (±5.7)
Vermont	48.1 (±7.4)	53.9 (±5.7)	51.6 (±4.5)	71.4 (±6.7)	71.4 (±6.7)	71.4 (±6.7)	68.1 (±5.1)	68.1 (±5.1)	69.5 (±4.1)	69.5 (±4.1)	69.5 (±4.1)	69.5 (±4.1)
Virginia	53.6 (±9.4)	53.6 (±6.3)	53.6 (±5.1)	69.3 (±7.8)	69.3 (±7.8)	69.3 (±7.8)	66.5 (±5.7)	66.5 (±5.7)	67.7 (±4.5)	67.7 (±4.5)	67.7 (±4.5)	67.7 (±4.5)
Washington	45.2 (±7.4)	56.1 (±5.5)	51.6 (±4.5)	66.7 (±6.9)	66.7 (±6.9)	66.7 (±6.9)	72.9 (±4.7)	72.9 (±4.7)	70.3 (±3.9)	70.3 (±3.9)	70.3 (±3.9)	70.3 (±3.9)
West Virginia	39.8 (±8.0)	42.3 (±5.1)	41.3 (±4.3)	57.7 (±7.6)	57.7 (±7.6)	58.5 (±7.6)	58.5 (±5.5)	58.5 (±5.5)	58.2 (±4.5)	58.2 (±4.5)	58.2 (±4.5)	58.2 (±4.5)
Wisconsin	36.0 (±9.4)	47.1 (±7.1)	42.6 (±5.7)	62.8 (±6.5)	62.8 (±6.5)	62.8 (±6.5)	68.4 (±9.4)	68.4 (±9.4)	66.1 (±5.3)	66.1 (±5.3)	66.1 (±5.3)	66.1 (±5.3)
Wyoming	45.1 (±9.0)	55.1 (±6.5)	50.9 (±5.5)	72.9 (±8.0)	72.9 (±8.0)	72.9 (±8.0)	72.1 (±5.9)	72.1 (±5.9)	72.4 (±4.9)	72.4 (±4.9)	72.4 (±4.9)	72.4 (±4.9)
Median	44.3	46.9	45.8	67.9	67.9	67.9	65.5	65.5	65.9	65.9	65.9	65.9
Low	30.9	30.9	32.2	36.6	36.6	36.6	45.4	45.4	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5
High	60.4	58.8	59.4	78.8	78.8	78.8	74.4	74.4	73.7	73.7	73.7	73.7

*Confidence interval. CIs were calculated by multiplying the standard error by 1.96.

State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors

State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors are acknowledged for their contributions to *CDC Surveillance Summaries*. The epidemiologists and the laboratory directors listed below were in the positions shown as of May 2000.

State/Territory	Epidemiologist	Laboratory Director
Alabama	John P. Lofgren, MD	William J. Callan, PhD
Alaska	John P. Middaugh, MD	Bernard Jilly, PhD
Arizona	Lee A. Bland, MA, MPH (Acting)	Wes Press, MS
Arkansas	Thomas C. McChesney, DVM	Michael G. Foreman
California	Steven H. Waterman, MD, MPH	Paul Kimsy, PhD
Colorado	Richard E. Hoffman, MD, MPH	Ronald L. Cada, DrPH
Connecticut	James L. Hadler, MD, MPH	Katherine Kelley, DrPH
Delaware	A. LeRoy Hatchcock, PhD	Jane Getchall, DrPH
District of Columbia	Martin E. Levy, MD, MPH	—
Florida	Richard S. Hopkins, MD, MSPH	Ming Chan, PhD
Georgia	Kathleen E. Toomey, MD, MPH	Elizabeth A. Franko, DrPH
Hawaii	Paul V. Effler, MD, MPH	Vernon K. Miyamoto, PhD
Idaho	Christine G. Hahn, MD	Richard H. Hudson, PhD
Illinois	Shari L. Bornstein, MD, MPH	Bernard T. Johnson, MS
Indiana	Robert Teclaw, DVM, PhD, MPH	David E. Nauth
Iowa	M. Patricia Quinlisk, MD, MPH	Mary J. R. Gilchrist, PhD
Kansas	Gianfranco Pezzino, MD, MPH	Roger H. Carlson, PhD
Kentucky	Glyn G. Caldwell, MD	Samuel Gregorio, DrPH
Louisiana	Louise McFarland, DrPH	Henry B. Bradford, Jr, PhD
Maine	Kathleen F. Gensheimer, MD, MPH	John A. Krueger
Maryland	Diane M. Dwyer, MD	J. Mehseen Joseph, PhD
Massachusetts	Alfred DeMaria, Jr, MD	Ralph J. Timperi, MPH
Michigan	Matthew L. Boulton, MD, MPH	Frances Pouch Downes, DrPH
Minnesota	Richard Danila, PhD, MPH	Norman Crouch, PhD
Mississippi	Mary Currier, MD, MPH	Joe O. Graves, PhD
Missouri	H. Denny Donnell, Jr, MD, MPH	Eric C. Blank, DrPH
Montana	Todd A. Damrow, PhD, MPH	Mike Spence, MD
Nebraska	Thomas J. Safranek, MD	Steve Hinrichs, MD
Nevada	Randall L. Todd, DrPH	L. Dee Brown, MD, MPH
New Hampshire	Jesse Greenblatt, MD, MPH	Veronica C. Malmberg, MSN
New Jersey	John H. Brook, MD, MPH (Acting)	S. I. Shahied, PhD
New Mexico	Mack C. Sewell, DrPH, MS	David E. Mills, PhD
New York City	Benjamin A. Mojica, MD, MPH	Alex Ramon, MD, MPH
New York State	Perry F. Smith, MD	Lawrence S. Sturman, MD, PhD
North Carolina	Newton J. MacCormack, MD, MPH	Lou F. Turner, DrPH
North Dakota	Larry A. Shirley, MPH, MS	Bonna Cunningham
Ohio	Forrest W. Smith, MD	William Becker, DO
Oklahoma	J. Michael Crutcher, MD, MPH	John Hitz, DrPH
Oregon	David W. Fleming, MD	Michael R. Skeels, PhD, MPH
Pennsylvania	James T. Rankin, Jr, DVM, PhD, MPH	Bruce Kleger, DrPH
Rhode Island	Utpal Bandyopadhyay, MD, MPH	Gregory Hayes, DrPH
South Carolina	James E. Gibson, MD, MPH	Harold Dowda, PhD
South Dakota	Sarah L. Patrick, PhD, MPH	Michael Smith
Tennessee	William L. Moore, Jr, MD	Michael W. Kimberly, DrPH
Texas	Diane M. Simpson, MD, PhD	David L. Maserang, PhD
Utah	Craig R. Nichols, MPA	Charles D. Brokopp, DrPH
Vermont	Peter D. Galbraith, DMD, MPH	Burton W. Wilcke, Jr, PhD
Virginia	Robert B. Strouble, MD, MPH	James L. Pearson, DrPH
Washington	Juliet VanEenwyk, PhD (Acting)	Jon M. Counts, DrPH
West Virginia	Loretta E. Haddy, MS, MA	Andrea Labik, PhD
Wisconsin	Jeffrey P. Davis, MD	Ronald H. Laessig, PhD
Wyoming	Gayle Miller, DVM, MPH	Richard Harris, PhD
American Samoa	Joseph Tufa, DSM, MPH	Joseph Tufa, DSM, MPH
Federated States of Micronesia	—	—
Guam	Jean-Paul Chaine	Aurelio S. Espinola, MD
Marshall Islands	Robert L. Haddock, DVM, MPH	—
Northern Mariana Islands	Tom D. Kijiner	Joseph K.P. Villagomez
Palau	Jose L. Chong, MD	—
Puerto Rico	Carmen C. Deseda, MD, MPH	José Luis Miranda Arroyo, MD
Virgin Islands	Jose Poblete, MD (Acting)	Norbert Mantor, PhD

MMWR

The *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* Series is prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and is available free of charge in electronic format and on a paid subscription basis for paper copy. To receive an electronic copy on Friday of each week, send an e-mail message to *listserv@listserv.cdc.gov*. The body content should read *SUBscribe mmwr-toc*. Electronic copy also is available from CDC's World-Wide Web server at <http://www.cdc.gov> or from CDC's file transfer protocol server at <ftp://ftp.cdc.gov>. To subscribe for paper copy, contact Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; telephone (202) 512-1800.

Data in the weekly *MMWR* are provisional, based on weekly reports to CDC by state health departments. The reporting week concludes at close of business on Friday; compiled data on a national basis are officially released to the public on the following Friday. Address inquiries about the *MMWR* Series, including material to be considered for publication, to: Editor, *MMWR* Series, Mailstop C-08, CDC, 1600 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30333; telephone (888) 232-3228.

All material in the *MMWR* Series is in the public domain and may be used and reprinted without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

☆U.S. Government Printing Office: 2000-533-206/28021 Region IV

**DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**
Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC)
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

Official Business*

Penalty for Private Use \$300
Return Service Requested

9907 93036 N1505
UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
SERIALS ACQUISITION DEPT
300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD
ANN ARBOR MI 48103-1553

0021

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
PHS/CDC
Permit No. G-284

